FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 3, 1857. [NO. 2096.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

THE FIRST SEMINARY.

In the address of Mr. A. A. McKoy before the Graduating class of the Clinton Female Institute, he startled many of the audience by the remark that the spot on which they then stood was a part of the tract of land granted to Vaughn for the erection of the first seminary of learning, that was ever established in either of the Carolinas!

Surprised as many of the audience appeared, the declaration was doubtless true, and it is much to be regretted, that so little has been done, to preserve the facts connected with this enterprise. Soon after this section of Country begun to be settled by the Europeans, George Vaughn conceived the idea of establishing a school for the purpose of enlightening the Indians. To this end he obtained a grant of a large tract of land lying immediately north of the spot where the Court House in Clinton now stands.

In order that provisions might be obtained for the support of the Indians in the school, a vessel was chartered and sent to Africa, and a cargo of slaves brought to the port of Wilmington, and thence conveyed to the place where the school was established. The plan was, that the slaves should cultivate the soil and thereby make a support for themselves and the school. The institution was a failure; but upon what grounds it failed we have never been able to find out.

There are two probable reasons for the failure. First, it is likely that the slaves failed to support themselves. Secondly, the Indians were doubtless too roving in their disposition to be kept together at a school.

The Corees Indians, who inhabited this section were the allies of the Tuscaroras which inhabited the waters of the Neuse and Trent Rivers. The disastrous defeat of the Tuscaroras caused them to migrate to the North, and the Corees probably sought alliance with those tribes bordering on the Albemarle and Roanoke, while some scattered themselves among the Cherokees of the Mountains.

After the failure of the school, the land passed into the hands of John Sampson, the relative of Vaughn. It was at this place that Gen. John Ashe, of Revolutionary renown, breathed his last, while enjoying a release on parole granted by the British, who were then in possession of Wilmington. The original Vaughn settlement, long known as Sampson Hall, is at present the property of Dr. H. A. Bizzell of this place. Deeds may now be seen in the Register's office calling for the Vaughn survey, but the original grant or its exact date is not known. Several families of free Negroes, viz., the Manuals and Jacobses, trace their ancestry to the persons set free by Vaughn, upon the failure of the school.

We have tried to get hold of more definite information on this subject, but we fear that most of the important facts, like many others of N. Carolina's history, have fallen into oblivion.

Clinton Independent.

Remedy for Chinch Bugs.—A friend, a respectable farmer residing a few miles west of here, informed us a few days ago that soap suds had proved to be a sure remedy for this pest. A hand with a bucket of soap suds went through a few rows of the corn infested with the bug, and deluged them with it; the effect seemed to be immediate. In order to give them time to revive, if they would do so, our friend waited a few hours, when he visited the field and found the bugs in large numbers lying at the foot of the stalks perfectly dead. We intended to give this information to our readers last week, but in our hurry it was omitted. If too late for use this season, it may be worth remembering for the next.

Hillsborough Recorder.

Gold Discovery.—Mr. Leroy Springs has shown us a lump of gold found on his land in Cabarrus county, weighing 23 penny weights and worth $23. It was found by a little girl, the daughter of the tenant, Mr Linker.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Wheat is beginning to come into market. There have been some sales of white wheat, at $1 25 and $1 27.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Suicide.—A young man named Finch has hanged himself in Iowa from remorse at having assisted in the hanging of the horse-thieves. Finch was the son of a deacon, and his suicide followed hard upon a rebuke from his mother, who very properly warned him that he had no right to take the life of another. But what sad mistakes are made! The young man did not consider that the maternal warning was equally strong against his taking his own life.

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

WM. K. BLAKE, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
JAMES H. COLTON, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.
FRANZ J. HAUB, Professor of French and Music.
Miss LILIAS M. McDANIEL, Mrs. ELLA L. BLAKE, Assistant Music Teachers.
Mrs. EMILIE COLTON, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss LIZZIE HATCHELL, Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. MARGARET E. HORN, Preparatory Department.
Mrs. SARAH A. LEETE, Governess.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in October, and continue twenty weeks. It is highly important that all Students should be present at the opening of the Session, as classes are then organized and new studies commenced.

The ample arrangements and facilities of the Institution afford to young ladies an opportunity to complete a thorough, practical, as well as an accomplished education. In the government of the School, salutary discipline and due restraint will be constantly enforced. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of improper habits; to develope the judgment; to encourage industry and punctuality; and to cultivate on all occasions propriety of deportment. The Boarding Department will continue under the direction of Mrs. Sarah E. Leete, a Lady of experience and eminent fitness for the position. Her tenderness and solicitude for the comfort of the young ladies, and her watchful regard for the feelings of all, have gained her universal favor.

TERMS, FOR SESSION OF 20 WEEKS.

Board, including washing, lights, fuel, rooms, &c.,	$70 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	10 00
" in Academical "	$12 50 and 15 00
" in Collegiate "	15 00

Latin, French, Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at the usual prices.

For further particulars apply to
WILL. K. BLAKE, Principal,
or E. J. LILLY, Prest. of Board.
July 27, 1857. 28*6t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A copy of yesterday's Raleigh Register has been sent to this office, in which I find "a Card to the Public," signed by Walter Gwynn, Esq. As I propose to comment upon suudry statements therein contained, I transfer it to the Observer, as follows:

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I am just in receipt of a card of P. M. Hale, Esq., junior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, forwarded from Anderson. The studied and wilful misrepresentations of this card, I feel myself called upon to notice as the friend of Mr. J. W. Syme, as well as being due to myself.

In the first sentence of Mr. Hale's card, he confesses "to a very strong temptation to make a thorough exposure of much that is connected with the correspondence between Mr. Syme and himself"—evidently by this inuendo intending to convey the idea that there *were* circumstances connected with this correspondence not creditable to the opposite party. Now, as the only correspondence between Mr. Hale, and Mr. Syme, was conducted by myself, I deem it proper to make a "thorough exposure" of all that occurred on the part of Mr. Syme through me acting as his friend, in an affair of honor, which position, I would here take occasion to say, an acquaintance and friendship of twenty odd years standing did not permit me to decline; and I would add, no other consideration would induce me to accept such an office.

Within one hour after my arrival at Fayetteville I handed Mr. Syme's challenge to Mr. Hale, together with a note from myself assigning the reason which delayed its delivery. In the course of two hours, I received Mr. Hale's reply. In one hour thereafter, I addressed a note to Mr. Hale through my friend, Capt. Wm. H. Harrison, calling for his reason for declining Mr. Syme's challenge; and in about three hours thereafter, I received Mr. Hale's reply, which ended the correspondence. I had but one interview with Mr. Hale, and after some conversation of a pleasant nature, chiefly about railroads, I handed him Mr. Syme's challenge, together with my note before referred to, apologizing for its delay, and requesting an early reply. When the friend of Mr. Hale handed me his note, I treated him with the usual civility, and we had some conversation—particularly when the last note was presented, in which allusion was made to the difficulty between Mr. Hale and Mr. Syme, and the misfortune that such difficulties should ever occur.

These are all the circumstances within my knowledge attending the correspondence between Mr. Syme and Mr. Hale. Mr. Hale may, when he thinks proper, make an "exposure" of what came under his observation as "connected with the correspondence" on his side. He will need something more for his justification than the shallow inuendoes of which his card is made up, to redeem him from the deep degradation into which he has unhappily fallen. If I were permitted, I would advise Mr. Hale to yield to his "strong temptation to make a thorough exposure" not only "of much," but of all "that is connected with the correspondence between Mr. Syme and himself." I would suggest, however, that this "exposure" should carry with it the testimony of a credible witness.

Mr. Hale next says, he published a card "on June 29th, distinctly stating that there had been no time since June 13th when he either would or could have accepted a challenge to fight a duel." In connection with these dates, I will call attention to a fact which should be particularly born in mind; that this disavowal of duelling was preceded by a card of the Senior Editor of the Observer on the 16th of June, in which he denies the authorship of the articles which had appeared in the Observer, of an offensive and insulting character to Mr. Syme; and states that the Junior Editor was the author, and responsible for them. Now, the inference is very plain that Mr. Hale "could and would have accepted a challenge to fight a duel" prior to the 13th of June. Can any one doubt that this sudden conversion was insincere—that it was not caused by his suddenly awakening to the horrors of duelling? In this whole affair, he has given no evidence of such sensitive moral perceptions as would be easily wrought upon, nor has he developed any other character than that which only requires an interested motive for its action. What then was the motive of Mr. Hale, first in deciding that he would not accept a challenge to fight a duel—and secondly, in promulgating the determination after he had been vauntingly set forth by the Senior Editor as the author of the articles insulting to Mr. Syme? Can there be any doubt that it was his cowardly fear of Mr. Syme?

The next attempt of Mr. Hale to draw attention off from the true issue involved, may be seen in the following quotation from his card: "On the 6th day of July, 1857, *six days after that card reached Raleigh*, a challenge came to me (as I have reason to believe directly from Raleigh.) It is true the challenge is dated 17th June, 1857, but there are unmistakeable marks that that date is a substitute for some other which had been carefully erased." These base insinuations would only emanate from one who would himself be guilty of falsehood and duplicity on a like occasion,—they, as well as the author deserve, as they now receive, my utmost contempt. I will not deign any further refutation of such equivocation and cavil, than to refer to my two notes to Mr Hale, the one accompanying Mr. Syme's challenge, and the other calling upon him "to state the reason for declining the challenge of Mr. Syme of the 17th of June."

Mr. Hale says I "misapprehended the meaning of his note to me"—that he did not feel himself called upon to assign a reason for declining Mr. Syme's challenge. Then, as a truthful, honorable and brave man, he ought to have said so in his reply to my call, and not have given me what no one would have failed to consider his reason for declining Mr. Syme's challenge.

The "matter" was not, as Mr. Hale says, "personal to ourselves alone." I was acting under the responsibilities of a friend in an affair of honor, and although I might, and did, make the call upon Mr. Hale as due to myself, this did not change the relations and obligations of the parties to each other. No act of mine towards Mr. Hale would be warranted or countenanced in any other capacity than as the friend of Mr. Syme—nor could I be viewed in any other light.

In conclusion, Mr. Hale says he "simply intended to afford Col. Gwynn an opportunity, if he chose, honorably to omit a challenge to a man who disclaimed any disrespect to him, and who had previously publicly declared that he neither could nor would accept it." Here is duplicity to the last,—for if by this word "it," at the conclusion of the last quotation, Mr. Hale means that he had previously declared that he neither "could nor would accept a challenge" from me, no one knows better than himself that he never made any such declaration. If "*it*" refers to his general declaration in the first paragraph of his card, "that there had been no time since June 13th, when he either could or would accept a challenge to fight a duel," all I have to say is, there never was a case in which the nominative and objective were so far removed from each other. It would have been far better for Mr. Hale, and it would have been more truthful, if he had stuck to his "utmost abhorrence to the system of duelling," the reason assigned by him for declining Mr. Syme's challenge.

I would ask, did any one ever before see so disingenuous a communication as that of Mr. Hale? Without one single statement made in justification of himself, were there ever crowded into so short a space so many ambiguities and base insinuations?

As Mr. Hale has not only unequivocally declared himself beyond the pale of honor, but has so unexpectedly, after the taunting announcement of his responsibility, placed himself beyond the reach of that code, in his disgraceful conduct in the affair with Mr. Syme, I have been as guarded and as little harsh as possible in my language towards him. I might brand him with cowardice:—this, however, might be considered "cruel and unusual punishment," as he has performed that office for himself, and the public will not fail to apply the cautery with much less mercy and compassion, I am sure, than I feel towards him. I will simply, therefore, take leave of Mr. Hale, now and forever, regretting his pusillanimity, and regarding him as a man utterly unworthy of the notice and beneath the contempt of all honorable men.

WALTER GWYNN.

Tunnel Hill, Pickens District, S. C.,
July 18th, 1857.

The first four paragraphs of this card contain nothing to which it is necessary for me to reply. In my publication of July 13, I neither said nor insinuated anything in regard to the manner in which Col. Gwynn discharged his duties as the friend of his principal. And Col. Gwynn must have seen, (from the remark that I refrained from an exposure of much connected with the correspondence between his principal and myself *because* I could not notice his principal,) that no allusion was there made to him or to his connection with the affair. The space devoted to this utterly unimportant matter by Col. Gwynn only shows that that he is anxious to divert attention from the real issue by making a great to-do over things of no importance. As his account of his actions in Fayetteville has no connection with any issue between us, I do not see that I need either affirm or dispute its accuracy. I let it pass for what it is worth, and proceed to notice Col. Gwynn's statements in order.

Col. Gwynn says that my statement in a card published on June 29th, viz: that I neither could nor would accept a challenge to fight a duel—was preceded "by a card of the Senior Editor of the Observer on the 16th of June, in which he denies the authorship of the articles which had appeared in the Observer, of an offensive and insulting character to Mr. Syme, and states that the Junior Editor was the author, and responsible for them."

There is *one* item of truth in this statement. My publication *was* preceded by a card from the Senior Editor; but every statement as to what that card contained, I pronounce utterly untrue. The Senior Editor did *not* deny the authorship of the *article* (not *articles* as Col. Gwynn has it,) at which Mr. Syme took offence, viz: an article of June 4th, as specified in Mr. Syme's note of June 6th to Mr. E. J. Hale. He did *not* state that the Junior Editor was the author of that article; for the Junior Editor was in Raleigh when it was written and published. He did *not* state that the Junior Editor was responsible for it; on the contrary he distinctly avowed his own responsibility for it.

He *did* state, that whilst he was in Charleston, as was well known, the Junior Editor was the author of an article, relative to Mr. Syme, which appeared in the Observer of *May* 14th. And he *did* state that that article had been passed by without a challenge, and a quarrel picked with him for an article of *his* of the 4th of June, because it was well known that *he* would not fight a duel, and it was not known whether *I* was or was not opposed to dueling. But so far from intimating in that card that I would fight a duel with Mr. Syme, he *did* expressly state that I would *not* fight him.

Col. Gwynn next essays to create the impression that my card of June 29th was published because of "cowardly fear of Mr. Syme." Why I should have had any such fear it is difficult to see. I had said nothing of Mr. Syme since May 28th, *five weeks before*. Mr. Syme had never in any way intimated any offence because of anything I had said of him. I had received no challenge from Mr. Syme, nor was there *then* the slightest reason to believe that I should receive such a challenge. The motive for my statement, as Col. Gwynn knows, was this: It had been telegraphed over the country that I had gone off to fight a duel. As a matter of course I instantly contradicted the statement. And in doing so, to make my contradiction more emphatic, I distinctly stated my abhorrence of dueling, and that I neither could nor would accept a challenge. Previous to the 13th of June, though holding dueling in quite as great abhorrence as I now do, I might, for sufficient cause, have accepted a challenge, simply because my opinions on the subject were unknown, and I had had no proper opportunity to make them known. That date was fixed on, because on that day Mr. Syme, by his publication as to the Senior Editor and his total ignoring of any offence offered by me, had absolved me from all obligation of leaving the State to receive a shot, which, with my opinions, I could not have returned.

And now comes the gist of the matter, in the following statement, which I again copy:

"The next attempt of Mr. Hale to draw attention off from the true issue involved, may be seen in the following quotation from his card: "On the 6th day of July, 1857, *six days after that card reached Raleigh*, a challenge came to me (as I have reason to believe directly from Raleigh.) It is true the challenge is dated 17th June, 1857, but there are unmistakeable marks that that date is a substitute for some other which had been carefully erased." These base insinuations would only emanate from one who would himself be guilty of falsehood and duplicity on a like occasion,—they, as well as the author deserve, as they now receive, my utmost contempt. I will not deign any further refutation of such equivocation and cavil, than to refer to my two notes to Mr. Hale, the one accompanying Mr. Syme's challenge, and the other calling upon him "to state the reason for declining the challenge of Mr. Syme of the 17th of June."

The extract from my card of July 13th is the cause of Col. Gwynn's wrath. "These base insinuations," as Col. Gwynn calls them, cannot be denied, AND ARE NOT DENIED. I can easily understand why Col. Gwynn will not "deign" to refute them. *They are true, undeniably true.* That challenge came to me, as I stated, six days after my published statement that I would accept *no* challenge, reached Raleigh. I *have* reason to believe that it came here directly from Raleigh, notwithstanding Col. Gwynn's effort, in his note to me of the 6th of July, to *insinuate* an impression that he *and the challenge* came here from South Carolina. There are unmistakeable marks that the date was altered, and those marks are sufficient to establish the fact in a court of justice. The date was evidently altered by Col. Gwynn. It was evidently altered in Fayetteville. It was *altered*, because the necessity for making the alteration was discovered when it was too late to have it re-written. The original date is *gouged out*, with a knife or other sharp instrument. The inserted date is in a hand writing different from that of the challenge. The hand-writing of Mr. Syme, and that of Col. Gwynn, are totally different, and both remarkable. The date is a fac-simile of Col. Gwynn's dates in his notes to me. The ink is the ink of Col. Gwynn's notes written at the Fayetteville Hotel; a totally different ink from that with which the challenge was written. The challenge was seen by several gentlemen at the time of its reception, and by others since. One and all, and each separately, called my attention to the date. And as Col. Gwynn has referred to his two notes to me, as a complete refutation of the charge, they and the challenge are now on exhibition at the Observer Office. Any one may see them and judge for himself.

It is possible that some persons not familiar with the circumstances may inquire for a motive for this alteration. I think that I shall not miss the truth very far when I suppose, that a challenge was written, as well as sent to me, after, and in consequence of, my statement that it would be declined. The probable date was June 30th. By the time Col. Gwynn arrived here he had discovered that a challenge with that date would only excite public ridicule, and the 17th was substituted.

Col. Gwynn next says that I ought to have told him in my note that I declined to give a reason to Mr. Syme. Not at all. I never give unnecessary offence. I did *not* give a reason. That was sufficient. There was no need to tell Col. Gwynn that I did not. I supposed that he had intellect sufficient to perceive it. And my supposition was correct. He did perceive it. And when he reached Raleigh found it necessary to furnish the public with a construction of my note; a proceeding altogether unnecessary if, as he says, no one would have failed to consider my note as a reason to Mr. Syme. No such construction was placed on it by several educated gentlemen here who read it before Col. Gwynn, they seeing, as Col. Gwynn saw, that to make my note more emphatic, I thrice repeated the words "*to you*" (Col. Gwynn.)

Col. Gwynn says that his call upon me in his second note was only in the capacity of friend to Mr. Syme. If Col. Gwynn means by this that except in his position as Mr. Syme's friend no such call would have been necessary, I grant it. But Col. Gwynn appealed to me to relieve *him*, not his principal, of what was, according to the "code," an affront offered to *him* through his principal, whose challenge I declined without giving a reason. As I intended no affront to Col. Gwynn, of course I said so, and said so in such a manner as to make it plain to Col. Gwynn that it was intended only for him.

Col. Gwynn says that I did not state on June 29th that I would not accept a challenge from him. It is true. I did not then know Col. Gwynn. But I did state that I would not accept a challenge from "*anybody*." I have been under the impression that Col. Gwynn might include himself under that term. Perhaps I have been mistaken.

I made no "insinuations," I indulged in no "ambiguities" in my card of July 13th. I made a plain statement of facts—facts which Col. Gwynn does not and cannot deny. I stated them with as much tenderness as possible. My object was to defend myself, not to assail Col. Gwynn. And but for his attempt to furnish the public with an improper construction of my note, I should not have alluded to him.

I have thus calmly made a statement of facts, the publication of which has been made necessary by Col. Gwynn's assault upon me. No man dislikes more than I, to trouble the public with my personal affairs. I trust that this necessary intrusion may be pardoned, and that there may be no necessity for another. With this statement before them, I think that the public need be at no loss to decide whether Col. Gwynn or I should be held up as a coward, and "utterly unworthy of the notice and beneath the contempt of all honorable men." *I* shall pronounce no such judgment upon Col. Gwynn. Were I to do so, I should as to myself, as he has done with regard to himself, write myself down as *not* an "honorable" man. *I* do not feel disposed to publish, as Col. Gwynn has done, more than a column of abuse of a man whom he says he holds "beneath (his) contempt." I of course cannot prevent Col. Gwynn or any body else, "honorable" or otherwise, from lavishing opprobrious epithets upon me; but I shall take care not to deserve them. I do not consider a challenge the remedy for assaults upon my character; I think it only necessary to disprove them.

P. M. HALE.

Fayetteville, July 30, 1857.

ANOTHER CARD.

I find in the above publication of Col. Gwynn, a statement which requires notice from me. Col. Gwynn says,—

"I will call attention to a fact which should be particularly borne in mind: that this disavowal of duelling was preceded by a card of the Senior Editor of the Observer on the 16th of June, in which he denies the authorship on the articles which had appeared in the Observer, of an offensive and insulting character to Mr. Syme; and states that the Junior Editor was the author, and responsible for them."

This would be an extraordinary statement, if one very similar to it had not been previously made by Col. Gwynn's principal, which I refrained from noticing at the time because I did not wish to renew the controversy. The statements of both principal and deputy are *totally unfounded in fact.* I never, in the Observer or elsewhere, denied the authorship of the *only* article in the Observer to which Mr. Syme took exception, viz: that of the 4th of June. He passed by all that had been said previous to the 4th of June. He did not pretend that any thing previous to that date was insulting to him. In sending to me his *quasi* challenge of the 6th June he said, "Sir: The tone and character of your article in relation to myself, which appeared in the Observer of the 4th inst., constrain me to inquire," &c. Now this was giving the go-by to all that preceded that article of the 4th June. *Some* of those preceding articles had been written by the Junior Editor, in my absence,—an absence doubtless well known to Mr. Syme, as it was mentioned in a number of papers in this State as well as in the Charleston Courier.

I took occasion to show that Mr. Syme had purposely passed by all these written in my absence, because he did not know but that a challenge in that quarter would be accepted, and that he had pounced upon my article of the 4th of June, because he had every reason to know that I would *not* accept his challenge. But I never denied the authorship of the article which he took offence at, viz: that of the 4th of June; I never denied my responsibility for it; I never said nor intimated that "the Junior Editor was the author, and responsible for" it. This is a story "manufactured out of the whole cloth," as the saying is, by Messrs. Syme and Gwynn, who know that it will reach a great many readers of the Register, who will never be allowed through that paper to see the truth. It is a deliberate and systematic attempt to deceive the public, to the glorification of those two Falstaffian braggarts, and to the injury, real or supposed, of the Editors of the Observer.

No allusion would have been made by me to the Junior Editor, but for two facts—one, that the Junior Editor himself had prepared a card over his own name, specifying such of the articles as he had written, and their character, and in the desire to prevent any difficulty between him and Mr. Syme I embodied the facts in my card, to supersede the necessity for the insertion of his. And the other, because I was then able to state, distinctly, that "The poltroonery of Syme in pocketing the Junior Editor's insults and attempting to get up a reputation for courage by challenging me, has rendered impossible the reception of a hostile message from Syme by the Junior Editor, (whatever may be his opinions as to dueling, of which I am not authorized to speak.")

E. J. HALE.

July 30.

THE GOLDSBOROUGH AFFAIR.—At the last date from Goldsborough, the three persons wounded in the late affray were all living.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The exercises of the University were resumed on Friday 17th inst.

We learn that the Freshman Class consists of 66 members. Beside them 19 names have been added to the Sophomore Class, and 2 to the Junior. There are about 90 new students in all.

Chapel Hill Gazette.

MARRIED,

Near Rocky River Lodge, Chatham co., on the 12th inst., by Rev. Wm. B. Carter, Mr. LINDLEY M. THOMPSON to Miss GULIE E. KEMP.

DIED,

On Tuesday night last, very suddenly, near Summerville, in Harnett Co., Maj. NEILL McLEAN, in the 34th year of his age. He was in perfect health at the usual bed-time, and died of apoplexy at midnight. He leaves a wife and children and numerous friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and father, a kind neighbor, and a useful citizen.—COM.

In Philadelphia, whither she had gone with her husband with the hope of relief from a painful disease, on the 23d inst., Mrs. SARAH BROWER, wife of Maj. Alfred Brower, of Randolph county, aged 41 years.

In Moore Co., on the 19th inst., JAMES ALEXANDER, son of Sam'l E. and Amanda Johnson, aged 3 years, 9 mos. and 7 days.

Near South Lowell, in Orange Co., on Thursday the 16th inst., Elder GEORGE T. COGGIN, aged about 56 years.

In Leon county, Fla., ELIZABETH ANN, wife of John Cromartie, formerly of Bladen county, N. C.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday last, Mr. CYRUS PURDY, aged about 30, a native of New York.

TAXES.—People in North Carolina who are disposed to grumble at the amount of the taxes levied for the support of government may have consolation in knowing that they are a great deal better off than their brethren in some other States. The Comptroller of the city of New York publishes a statement from which we learn that the tax on that city, for city purposes, the present year, amounts to $8,000,000. The population of the city of New York is not two-thirds of the population of North Carolina, and we suspect that there are quite as many poor people there as here. Yet New York pays for the support of its wretchedly inefficient government $20 for every dollar paid by North Carolinians for their government. How much the city pays for the support of the State Government we do not know. But it is fair to presume that its State tax is largely in excess of all the taxes paid by North Carolinians.

POLITICS AND BONNETS.—The Wilmington Herald, replying to the Standard on Kansas, aptly says, "It is hard work to keep up now-a-days with the changing fashions of Democracy. A man was seen rushing home at desperate speed one pleasant afternoon with a band-box under his arm. "Where are you going in such a hurry?" said a friend whom he chanced to meet. "I've just bought my wife a new bonnet, and am getting home as fast as I can to give it to her before the fashion changes." Just so with modern Democracy. Presto! change! now you see it, now you dont."

A HIGHER SALARY YET.—The N. Y. Mirror says that the head man in Stuart's sugar refining business received for several years a salary of $30,000; but he resigned his place for more profitable employment.

Are honest and capable men so scarce in New York that they command salaries of twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars?

VALUE OF SILENCE.—The National Intelligencer mentions the reception of a number of communications in which the vexed question between North and South is discussed at length. The Intelligencer declines to publish them, and says that it has always imposed upon itself a restriction with reference to the agitation and discussion of this inflammatory topic—an agitation which, powerless for good to the people of either section, has thus far been productive only of evil to both by the unfortunate alienation of feeling which it has tended to engender and perpetuate between them. To this question, more than any other, the Intelligencer thinks the old Hebrew proverb may be held to apply: "If a word be worth one shekel *silence* is worth two."

"PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES."—In the course of an address before the Students of some Virginia School, Senator Hunter of that State said:

"In looking to the famous men of Europe who belonged to the generation just passed away, every eye turns instinctively to Napoleon as the crowning figure of the pyramid. But more than one British writer of eminence—Porter, McGregor, and Alison—have said that their country owed to two of her mechanics, Watt and Hargrave, the resources which enabled her to resist and take so large a part in subduing him. If to the names of the inventors of the steam-engine and spinning-jenny they had added that of Arkwright, who invented the spinning-frame, their proposition would have been both just and true; and yet how inadequately does the world appreciate the services which these men have rendered it, or the extent of their influence upon the happiness and destiny of their race! In achieving his grandeur Napoleon converted Europe into one great Aceldama, or field of blood; but these men, by their inventions, enabled their country to sustain millions of beings who owe to them the means of subsistance, and in some sense existence itself. The one peopled the cities of the dead, the other those of the living. The one destroyed Governments and dissolved nationalities with fire and slaughter in the van of his terrible column, and the gaunt images of famine and despair closing up its rear; the others sustained their own country through the trials of the most perilous struggle into which it had ever entered, and happy homesteads and smiling hamlets and stately cities arose as if by magic upon the fields of their operation."

The Decline in Sugar.—The stock of sugar on hand in New York yesterday, as we learn from the New York Post, is not less than 100,000 hhds., besides from 15,000 to 20,000 hhds. Melado. The Post states that the decline in price on this stock since the 1st instant, including reduction of duty, is at least two and a half or three millions of dollars. The fall is fully 1½ cents per pound on general qualities, and the market remains depressed. Recent importations from the West Indies, costing 11½ cents, have been sold in lots at 9½ cents. As we stated some time since, the Eastern and Western States have produced largely from the maple tree, and the decrease of demand on the New York market from that quarter is enough of itself to affect prices seriously. Every table in the West is supplied with maple syrup and sugar of home make. We think that the price of sugar has reached the highest point, and from the present time a rapid decline may be looked for.

Baltimore Patriot.

Cool Water.—The following simple method, it is said, will keep water almost as cold as ice: "Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel used for water be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside and reduce it to a freezing point. In India and other tropical climes, where ice cannot be procured, this is common. Let every mechanic and laborer have in his place of employment two pitchers thus provided, and with lids or covers, one to contain fresh water for drinking, the other for evaporation, and he can always have a supply of cold water in warm weather. Any person can test this by dipping a finger in water, and holding it in the air on a warm day; after doing this three or four times he will find his finger uncomfortably cold.

Albany Journal.

WESTERN WINES.

We gave some account the other day of the fine quality of the domestic wines of the Western country and predicted for them a general preference by and by over the wines imported from Europe. An article in the Missouri Republican gives an elaborate account of the grapes grown, and the wine manufactured in Missouri, and which we think quite equal to the best produced in Ohio or any where else in the United States. In St Louis there has been formed within the four years past what is known as the Missouri Wine Company. The Company have erected substantial stone buildings, in St. Louis, for carrying on the manufacture, and introduced into them all the improvements of modern science and skill. In a laudable effort to encourage other branches of industry at home, a thorough test is to be made of bottles, manufactured at Pittsburg, as a proposed substitute for those imported from France, Germany and Switzerland. In shape they vary from the ordinary Champagne bottle, and are, in some material respects, considered superior to the foreign article. The latter is weakest at the bottom, and yields, at that point generally, to the pressure of the fermenting wine. On the other hand, the Pittsburg bottle is said to be strongest at the bottom.

There are four varieties of the St. Louis wine. The first is branded Cabinet Wine, and sells readily at $15 a dozen. The second is the Sparkling Catawba, and is sold at $12. This is still Catawba, and brings $8. The fourth, manufactured from the Missouri wild grape, is said to resemble good claret, from which it derives the name of Missouri Claret, and is sold at 4 or $5. A sparkling wine is also made from the wild grape, which is said to be palatable and excellent. In 1856 the company manufactured 60,000 bottles, but the failure of the crops last fall will diminish the quantity for the present year. The wine has already been well received in all the large cities, and is destined to grow into favor. The culture of the grape is profitable. An acre of vines, properly tended, will produce about 400 gallons of wine, which, at the ordinary price of $1 a gallon, would yield about $350 net to the acre, as it costs about $50 per acre to cultivate the grape and press out the wine.

From the article before us we make the following extract:

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

"The pure, unmixed juice of the grape is perceived in the fall and consigned at once, to large tanks holding 700 gallons each, where it remains until May—going through a process of *fining* with isinglass and other substances, used for collecting and precipitating all impurities in the wine. These tanks are in cellars of such temperature that no fermentation goes on in the wine. Two or three times during the winter this wine is drawn off. It becomes clear by May, and then is put into bottles. To the wine is added just enough of syrup made from double refined sugar, to give its proper degree of effervescence. This requires skillful management and experience. Too much syrup would produce an effervescence too explosive, and too little deterioration of the wine. The only purpose of this first infusion of syrup is this effervescence. It has nothing to do with sweetening the wine.

"After this the bottles are laid in rows upon their sides—or as they say at the works—stacked up—in the upper room first described, where it is subjected to a natural or artificial heat of seventy or eighty degrees. It remains here from four to six weeks; by which time it has acquired a sufficient sparkling quality, as is well proved by the occasional bursting of bottles.

"The bottles are then taken carefully, and transferred to the lowest cellar in the building. This cellar is hewn out of the solid rock. Indeed, it was the stone blasted out, in making this cellar, that was used for the building itself. The floor and sides are solid stone, the former covered with cement, inclining from all sides toward the centre, and grooved, with a view to catching and concentrating the wine from exploding bottles. This wine is useful for vinegar only. The removal of bottles from the upper story is undertaken at night, because of the lower temperature and the diminished danger of bursting then, and also because the constant opening of the doors to the cellars in the day time lets in too much warm air and raises the temperature above the desired degree.

"The removal of the wine to this lower cellar, where the temperature is not above 50, tends to check fermentation, though some bottles burst even here. The loss from explosion is from ten to fifteen per cent.

"The wine remains here a year, untouched, except for the purpose of removing broken bottles. During its stay it deposits a large amount of sediment, which must be collected and removed. The process of removal consists in placing the bottles on tables, at an angle of forty-five degrees, mouth downward. Each bottle is taken up once or twice daily, and while held with the mouth down, receives a peculiar shake and twist, and is restored to its place. This process is conducted for one or two months, according to the character of the wine, when it the management has been skillful, the whole sediment will be found lodged against the cork. The cork is then removed and the sediment expelled by the force of the gas, when the wine will be perfectly clear. With the sediment, eight or ten per cent of the wine escapes, which is caught and saved, and is useful for mixing with the wines of the following year. When the wine has been thus clarified, the next process is to sweeten it. It is free from all saccharine matter, both its own native sugar, which all wine possesses, and the syrup introduced for fermentation, having disappeared in the form of gas.

"The syrup now prepared for sweetening receives the greatest care. It is made from the purest of white sugar still further clarified by passing it through filtering paper, until it becomes thoroughly transparent and free from the slightest impurity. This syrup is poured into the bottles with from a half of one per cent, to one per cent of pure spirits. This syrup and spirit nearly replace the amount expelled with the sediment. This statement in reference to the amount of alcohol in Catawba will be interesting to those who desire to know what proportion is spirit. According to our statement there is not more than one per cent. in each bottle. The remainder is pure Catawba wine juice and syrup.

"After this process the bottles are again corked and stacked up to remain a month or six weeks, for the workman to ascertain whether any further fermentation will take place, which would be indicated by a cloudiness on the side of the bottle. If anything of this kind is observed, the bottles are set aside as not fit for market, and placed as before upon the tables. Sometimes this has to be done twice or three times. Some wine continues to precipitate sediment for three years. But generally there is no necessity for repeating the process after the sediment has once been expelled. When the workman has ascertained that the wine is clear, it is decided to be fit for market, and is then taken up stairs, labelled and packed in boxes."

If the cultivation of American vineyards and the use of American wines will lead to increased sobriety, we are sure all will bid God speed to the remarkable change going on. It is certain that, comparatively there is but very little alcohol in them, and that their use as a substitute for something stronger must promote at least a temperate or moderate use of a milder beverage. Under all considerations of health and economy, it is better to encourage the use of home-made wines than to depend upon those imported from the old world. If the old Canary of Ben Jonson, and the older Falernian of Horace, are not produced as yet, there is promise in the good beginning made that, ere long, wines will be made in the United States quite as palatable as either.

N. Y. Express.

The Patch on Mr Marcy's Breeches.—Harper's Weekly relates the following anecdotes of Mr Marcy:

While he was Governor of this State, he was visiting Newburgh on some public occasion, and with a party of gentleman, whigs and democrats, was at the Orange Hotel. Good humor was prevailing, and one story suggested another. The Governor always enjoyed a story, and could tell one with excellent effect. A whig lawyer was present, and the Governor, recognizing him, said:

"Ah, yes, I'll tell you a good story of Spooner: The other day he came up to Albany, on his way to the whig convention at Utica, and so he took it in his way to call on me to get a pardon for a convict at Sing Sing. I heard the case, examined the documents, and being satisfied that all was right, agreed to grant the request. Spooner handed me the paper to endorse, and I wrote—'Let pardon be granted. W. L. Marcy,' when Spooner called out, 'Hold, hold, Governor! that's the wrong paper!' And sure enough, it was *a whig speech that he was going to make at Utica*, abusing me the worst possible way. But I had granted pardon in advance, and I suppose he committed the offence afterward."

The story was received with great applause, and Spooner, being looked to for a response, instantly went on with the following, which, for an extempore story, certainly is capital:

"Yes, gentlemen—yes, I did. And when the Convention was over we went to Niagara Falls, and as we were dragging on by stage over miserable corduroy roads banging our heads against the top of the coach, and then coming down as if we were to go through the bottom, the stage came to a dead halt; the driver dismounted, opened the door, and requested us all to descend. We did so, supposing that some accident had occurred. When we were all out, standing on the ends of the logs of which the road was made, the driver took off his hat and said. 'Gentlemen we always stop here out of respect for the Governor; this is the identical spot *where Marcy tore his pantaloons*.'"

The story was heard with great jollification, in which no one joined more heartily than the Governor himself.

Poor Encouragement for Rogues.—Texas used to be considered a paradise for rogues, but the following paragraph from the Indianolian of the 11th inst., indicates that "times aint now as they used to was:"

"Rumors constantly reach us from the upper country that the Vigilance Committee are raking the country fore and aft, and swinging every horse thief and murderer they can find. A gentleman who came down the road a few days since, stated that he saw a dozen bodies suspended to one tree, and on another five. A great many of the desperadoes have passed through this town on their way to New Orleans—not considering it healthy for them to remain any longer. If the committee continues, the country will soon get rid of all the scoundrels that have so long infested her borders."

A nice country to live in, supposing it be true that the trees bear such an abundance of choice fruit.—OBS.

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald gives a curious account of a "queer kettle of fish" that is being cooked at Georgetown. It seems that there is a dispute between two neighbors about the ownership of a small strip of land, and in a half dozen years of contention more than forty suits have been brought by the rival parties. This year, as heretofore, one of the parties would cut the grass, and before it was cleverly cured the other would have it in his cart, but before he could reach his barn the first man would have his sheriff and police posse for the rescue; and then would come suits for malicious trespass, and occasionally, to diversify the proceedings, for assault. Thus they have managed for the last week to average about two suits a day; one party being waited upon into court in the morning by the constable and the other being a prisoner in the afternoon. It could have been settled at any time for a trifle of money, and by a little good temper, but neither would yield. Finally the whole question is to be referred to Judge Hoar, whose opinion is to be binding.

Novel Invention.—A down-east mechanician has invented a bed which is made up of spiral springs, and constructed with an air-chamber in the centre, so curiously arranged that every motion made by the sleeper produces a bellows action, and forces out the air, which has become affected by the perspiration of the body, and at the same time a new supply is taken in. The act of rising from it in the morning completely airs it. It at once expands to shape, and can be made and put in perfect order in one minute, thus saving much time and inconvenience.

"FOR EVERY ONE THAT ASKETH RECEIVETH."
Matthew vii, viii.

Oh, ask not WEALTH—
The gaudy bauble glitters to deceive:
It hath a thorn to press thee when asleep;
It maketh wings, and leaveth thee to weep:
Ask not what WEALTH can give.

Oh, ask not FAME—
The empty bubble breaks at every gale;
Its mighty shadow stalks in midnight gloom:
It kills its hero, then it haunts his tomb,
Where all its triumphs fail.

Oh, ask not LOVE—
"The fond heart's idol" breaketh the fond heart;
His smile is oft deceitful, and its power
Too oft is felt in sorrow's darkest hour:
Ask not his treacherous dart.

Oh, ask not POWER—
Seek not a burden that must crush thee down.
Look at the thrones of tyrants in the dust;
Behold how frail the prop in which they trust;
Ask where their might has gone.

Oh, ask not LIFE—
"Not even life itself makes good the name."
How oft its victim craves the boon of death,
When GUILT or SORROW yearns to yield the breath:
Ask not the fitful flame.

Ask for a BROKEN HEART—
A grief for all the ills thy hand hath done:
A pang for wasted life, for useless breath;
A hope that triumphs o'er the fear of death—
Ask, and the goal is won.

Ask for a QUIET MIND—
A heart at rest from all the jars of strife;
A humble heart, that never soars to fall;
A heart to bless the Hand that gives its all,
That priceless gift of life.

Ask for a FOUNT OF TEARS—
The heart to sympathize in others' woe;
The soul to feel for all the sorrowing here,
And power to point them to a better sphere,
Where tears can never flow.

Ask for a HOME IN HEAVEN—
Poor, lonely wanderer on life's troubled sea;
When WEALTH, and FAME, and POWER, are wrecked and gone,
And all earth's blandishments forever flown—
Ask for a home in Heaven, where grief can never be.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SERMON BY REV. JAMES McDANIEL.

MESSRS E. J. HALE & SON:—*Gentlemen:* I have read with much pleasure and I hope profit, "A Sermon preached to the Students of the United Baptist Institute at Taylorsville, N. C., June 4, 1857, by Rev. J. McDaniel," of Fayetteville.

The Discourse is just issued from your press, and makes a neat pamphlet of 22 pages, and forms a valuable contribution to the religious literature of the State.

At the time of its delivery it was highly commended and I am glad Mr. McDaniel yielded to the request of the "Ciceronian Society" and had it published.

"Run, speak to this young man," is the text from which the discourse was delivered. The text enforces the necessity of an appropriate and virtuous education, and the Bible is presented as the text book that teaches "*dependence on God*," "a *manly, magnanimous, prompt, determined* performance of what is *right*," "personal independence of thought," "*modesty* and *courtesy*" as contra-distinguished from "*vanity, pomposity* and *arrogance*." The same Book likewise enjoins that man's influence should be beneficial and "*salutary*," and crowned by the attainment of "*true and eminent piety*."

These are some of the points made in the discourse; but the strength and beauty of the effort lies in the filling up—the painting over—in thoughts that breathe and words that burn, and carry conviction to the heart and conscience. As a specimen of the simplicity and elegance of the author's style, I copy the following:—

"III. Adopt a *manly, magnanimous, prompt, determined* performance of what is *right*. Men often *know* the *right* and *approve* it too; yet have not the moral courage to do it. Pilate was convinced of the Saviour's innocence, yet he dared not to release him. Agrippa knew the superior excellence of the Christian religion, but he had not the courage to embrace it. Many of the Scribes and Pharisees knew that Jesus was the promised Messiah, but they were *afraid* to confess him. A *cowardly, vacillating* spirit, that crouches to the *known wrong*, and hesitates to do *right* in the face of *danger*, is as great a reproach to any person's character, as it is *criminal* and *hateful* in the sight of God. This has been, in every age, the enemy of virtue and piety. It ought to be abominated wherever seen. A vain adulation may be its present reward, as in the case of Pilate, Agrippa, Herod, and many others; but this, like the *festivities* and *honors*, bestowed by the Persians on a conquered General, for three successive days prior to his execution, is only a pompous prelude to *ruin*. But for this *hateful cowardice* of spirit, that shrinks from confronting *error*, and turns traitor against the *truth*, never would our world have been cursed with multitudes of those evils which have obtained dominion, and are producing effects over which, the pious heart heaves a pensive sigh.

But, while to this detestable cowardice is attributable the successful establishment of many of the greatest evils that afflict society, and mar the true glory and happiness of man, to that noble, magnanimous spirit, which dares to do *right*, cost what it may, is attributable the introduction, perpetuation and diffusion of those principles, which give to the world what moral glory it possesses, and to communities, whatever of loveliness they exhibit. As illustrious examples of it, for your imitation, I point you to the history of Joseph, who, when allured to do *wrong*, in a very powerful manner, said, "How then can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God": to Micah the prophet, who dared to prophesy the truth to the king, though it cost him imprisonment and suffering: to Daniel, who would not swerve from duty, though it caused him to be cast into the lions' den: to the three Hebrews, who refused to bow down to the image which the king had set up, though, as the consequence of their refusal, they were cast into a fiery furnace, heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated: to Moses, the illustrious leader of Israel, who chose rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to possess the Egyptian monarch's crown: to Paul, and the Apostles of our Lord, who, when they suffered for the truth, rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer in such a cause. These, and many others who adorn the pages of history, possessed and exhibited that noble courage, which has encircled their character with a glory untarnished by time, and enriched the world, in all coming ages, by the *principles* they have transmitted, and the *example* they have presented. "Run, speak to this young man," that he be bold to embrace, vindicate and practice, at all hazards, what is *right*."

With your permission I append one other extract, exhibiting his powers as a pathetic pulpit orator:

"But, the chief blessedness and advantage of true and eminent Piety will be realized in eternity. The end crowns the action. The present scene of things will at length terminate. The Archangel with the judgment-trump in hand, will appear on the wing, descending from heaven to this world! As he comes, he will blow the tremendous blast, which will publish the Decree of the Great God,—*the end of all things is come!* At the dread sound, the curtain of Time will drop, and Nature stand aghast! The sun in the heavens—stop his course and drop his beams in endless night! The moon, wrapped in a crimson shroud—shine no more! The stars, extinguished—fall from their orbits, as the ripe figs from the tree when shaken by a mighty wind! The sea—roar a solemn dirge, of wild death march waves, upheaving, and bearing on the foaming billows, its drowned millions to the wave-lashed shore! The Earth, reeling and quaking, convulsed by rending earth-quakes,—uncover her entombed myriads, and from Battle-fields and Grave Yards, swarms of resuscitated persons, awoke from the slumber of ages,—start into life, and hasten to the awful Judgment! The world draped in the sombre garments of mourning—utter forth its last, and death-like shriek! The stupendous Frabric of Nature, at whose birth, the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy,—whose wonders have engaged the study, and kindled the admiration of men in all generations,—fall into dissolution! Fire descending from God out of heaven—ignite, and enwrap the prostrate ruins! O what a catastrophe! What a sight to behold!

Where then will be that vain show—those honors, riches, pleasures, which allured so many from the claims of God? Gone—all gone forever—not a vestige of them left, except the consequences of the inordinate love, pursuit, and embrace of them! Man will remain, with the character he has constructed, whatever that may be! Then will be seen and realized, the grand difference between the righteous and the wicked—between him that feared God, and him that feared him not. Then will the righteous receive their DIPLOMA, with this brilliant inscription, "WELL DONE, THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT: THOU HAST BEEN FAITHFUL OVER A FEW THINGS, I WILL MAKE THEE RULER OVER MANY THINGS: ENTER THOU INTO THE JOY OF THY LORD!" Escorted by Angels, with Jesus, their Great Teacher and Lord at the head of the majestic procession, they will enter upon the everlasting felicities of heaven!"

W.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, July 29.—The Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 18th instant, has arrived here.

MARKETS.—Cotton—Sales of the week 79,000, including 10,000 bales for speculation and 5,000 bales for export. All qualities have advanced 1-16. Middling qualities have improved most. Holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales. Surat and Brazilian cotton has advanced ¼. Orleans fair 8½; Mobile fair 8¼; Uplland fair 8¼; Middling 8 1-16.

Estimated sales for Friday 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and 1,000 bales for export. The market is firm. Stock in port 550,000 bales, including 453,000 bales American cotton.

Manchester advices continue favorable. All qualities of manufactures considerably advanced.

LONDON, July 17.

Money Market.—Consols for money 91½. The market is slightly easier. The Bank rates have been reduced to 5½ per cent.

Consols for account are quoted at 91¼a91¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased $75,000.

Breadstuffs.—The market is very dull and all qualities have slightly declined. Corn is steady. The weather has been favorable for the crops. Provisions are dull. Beef generally closed buoyant at the previous adivance. Pork is dull. Lard is also dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 18, 2, P. M.

The Latest.—Richardson, Spence & Co., quote:—Cotton generally closed with an advancing tendency. Under the Persia's advices the market is firmer, but not quotably higher. Estimated sales to-day 9,000 bales.

The shipping of the telegraphic cable on board the steamer Agamemnon was finished on the 18th. The Niagara had nearly finished receiving.

The poet Beranger is dead.

Spanish advices indicate that a final interview between the Mexican Minister and the Spanish Government, had taken place touching the Mexican question, the result of which is believed to have been unsatisfactory.

North Carolina State Bonds.—The following letter (says the Raleigh Standard) from a broker in New York to a gentleman of this City, shows that North-Carolina stocks are looking up. The letter is in reply to one requesting the broker to purchase for him some North-Carolina State bonds. He says:

"*Dear Sir:*—Yours of the 19th, with a check for —— dollars, was duly received. I regret to say I have not as yet been able to buy any North-Carolina bonds; there are none in market; they are in great demand. A short time since they sold at 87½, and now I do not think they can be bought at 95. Par was the asking price to-day."

Unprecedented Price for Tobacco.—A friend in Lynchburg, writing under date of Wednesday, July 29, says:

"Enclosed I send you a sample of tobacco sold here to-day for the unprecedented price of $310 per hundred pounds. It was raised in Caswell, N. C., by Mr. Wm. B. Rowe, and sold by Col. James A. Hamner, Commission Merchant of this place. Tyree, who sold the $275 tobacco last year, will have to pick his flint, and try again."

We presume we can now assert, without fear of contradiction, that this is the highest price ever paid in Virginia, or the United States.

Petersburg Express.

Beautiful New Wheat.—A beautiful article of new white Wheat, the lot comprising some 2000 bushels, was disposed of yesterday by Messrs. White, Davis & Hardee, at $1,75 per bushel. The wheat was grown by T. P. Burgwyn, Esq., of Halifax, N. C. It is a portion of one of the most prolific crops ever made—1800 bushels having been realized from 48 acres of land—being about 38 bushels to the acre. It stood when in the field over six feet high. Glorious Old North State!—*Pet. Express.*

Tobacco.—A lot of tobacco raised in North Carolina by Charles Hendrick, was sold in Lynchburg, Tuesday, at $121 per hundred weight.

A Lover of Devotion Rewarded.—A pleasant affair occurred on the steamer *Tennessee Belle* last week, on her way up to Cincinnati. A gentleman had been courting a lady who had $45,000 in her own right. She had refused him several times, and repulsed his attentions on the boat. At Carrollton, Ky., the young lady took advantage of an hour's delay of the boat to go ashore with her aunt and see the town. In returning on board, she fell into the river. Her ill-treated suiter plunged in and rescued her. That evening the passengers on the boat assembled to see the Rev. B. C. Snodgrass, of St. Louis, unite the lady to her devoted lover.

Coming Along.—M. Vernet has calculated the orbit of the comet recently discovered by a Berlin astronomer. He appears to be approaching the earth so rapidly that it will soon present a fine object to the naked eye. At present it is believed that it is not Charles the Fifth's comet, of which there has been so much talk, and destined to come into collision with the earth on the 13th of last month. Its position is in the constellation Perseus. The comet wonderers can now start a fresh excitement.

The Wife.—Miss Bremer beautifully expresses a good wife's duty:

"If you learn the seriousness of life, and its beauty, also live for your husband; be like the nightingale to his domestic life; be to him like the sunbeams between the trees; unite yourself inwardly to him; be guided by him; make him happy; and then you will understand what is the best happiness of life, and will aequire, in your own eyes, a worth with God and with man.

Fix the Date.—At a concert in Wisconsin, at the conclusion of the song, "There's a good time coming," a country farmer got up and exclaimed, "Mister, couldn't you fix the date, that is what we want—just give us the date, Mister."

Won't Die.—A Sacramento (Cal.) paper says: Dr. Newson, of Red Bluffs, has a big rattlesnake in a jar, which he has attempted to starve to death. The snake has had nothing to eat since last August, but now weighs two ounces more than when put in.

A Soaring Ass.—M. Godard, whose attempts at balloon-ascension in Boston last year, were not very successful, has recently met with better luck in Philadelphia. On occasion of his last excursion, a small jackass was attached to his balloon, which, to its infinite astonishment, was borne aloft and over the river to Pennsville. The admiring crowd looked on in sympathy.

A Mr. Rowe, of Lancaster, Pa., has obtained letters patent for a newly discovered process for preserving green corn. It consists in removing the pith from the cob while yet green, and then drying the ear. Corn thus preserved is said to retain all its peculiar sweetness.

Education and Religion.—Within the borders of the United States are 80,000 schools, 5,000 academies, 334 colleges, and 3,800 churches.

Epitaph.—On a lamb just killed—"*Peas* to his remains."

OLD POINT, July 26.

The Old Point Convention.—The Convention to further the project of A. Dudley Mann to establish a line of steamers between Chesspeake Bay and Milford Haven, was largely attended. Delegates from Maryland, District of Columbia, Tennessee, N. Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, and Texas were present. Ex-President John Tyler was chosen President, and Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. Mr. Hamlin, Moore N. Falls, and Capt. Thomas J. Page, Vice Presidents.

Letters were read from all the members of the Cabinet, Lieut. Maury and others, strongly endorsing the plan.

Committees on resolutions and subscriptions were appointed.

NORTH CAROLINA READERS.
NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY.

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence*, and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2. *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3. *Economy*, the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4. *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions*, containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents; and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Fayetteville, July 29. 29-

MEDICAL INSTITUTION
OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE Course of Lectures for 1857-8, will commence on Thursday Sept. 17th, and continue 4 months.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D., Prof. Emeritus of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D., Prof. Emeritus of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

PLINY A. JEWETT, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics.

Lecture fees $68 50; Matriculation, $5; Graduation $15. CHAS. HOOKER, Dean of the Faculty.
New Haven, July 17. 29-4tpd

TURNIP SEED!

WHITE FLAT DUTCH.
English Norfolk:
Ruta Baga;
Hanover;
Red Top Strap Leaf.
For sale by J. N. SMITH.
July 14. 25-

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS:
Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial;
Wood's Hair Restorative;
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.
For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
July 7. 23-itf

KINCHEN'S ALTERATIVE!!
Carter's Spanish Mixture!
Sand's Sarsaparilla!
Bull's Ditto.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely,

SCROFULA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,
RHEUMATISM,
STUBBORN ULCERS, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS,
SWELLINGS OF THE GLANDS,
ENLARGEMENT AND PAIN OF THE BONES AND JOINTS,
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
SALT RHEUM,
FEMALE IRREGULARITIES AFD COMPLAINTS.
LOSS OF APPETITE, NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER-COMPLAINT,
FEVER SORES, BILES, HIP DISEASE,
BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC SORE THROAT,
EXPOSURE OR IMPRUDENCE IN LIFE,
And diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury.

For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
July 7. 23-itf

HAIR DYES.

HARRISON'S COLUMBIAN Hair Dye.
For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
July 7. 23-itf

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

LARGE Flat Dutch,
Large English Norfolk,
Large White Globe,
Purple top Ruta Baga,
Early Red Top.
Just received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 24. 28-itf

FEVER AND AGUE ANTIDOTE!

SHALLENBERGER'S PILLS, *warranted* to cure the worst cases. For sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
July 7. 23-itf

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.
MURCHISON & HOWELL,
Commission Merchants,
No. 104 WALL STREET,
59-itf **NEW YORK.**

BACON.

PARKS'S best came in this morning; and for sale by JAS. G. COOK.
July 29. 29-2t

Harper and Godey's Lady's Book, for August, 1857.
July 25, 1857. E. J. HALE & SON.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1857.

THE DEEP RIVER MINERAL REGION.—It has been some time since we have had occasion to mention this Treasure of North Carolina—nor with any particularity since we made such copious extracts from Professor Emmons' last Report. A pamphlet which has just fallen into our hands gives us material for a further notice.

First, let us state, however, that an eminent Engineer, of mature age and great experience, who recently made a most thorough exploration of the whole mineral region, so far as it has been developed, remarked after leaving there, that he *would not have believed, if any one had told him, without seeing for himself, that there was such a country a region so rich in mineral.*

The pamphlet we alluded to, contains "Dr. Jackson's Report on the Fossile and Coal Formations." (Dr Charles L. Jackson is a native of the State of Massachusetts, and Geologist and Chemist.)

Dr. Jackson speaks of the coal at these plantations, as similar to that at Egypt, and "excellent"—"a good gas coal, suitable for the hollow fires of forges, and for all the usual purposes of fuel." Of the Black Band Iron ore, he says the Egypt shaft has cut through five seams, in all *eleven feet four inches thick.* The ore, he says, is abundant, is good, and will make good iron. And he remarks, in conclusion, that "the Deep River Coal Fields are destined, ere long, to take a high rank among our available coal regions."

The pamphlet also contains a "Report of Samuel Wilkes, Esq., Practical Iron Master and Mineralogist, late of Staffordshire, England," to the Company which owns the above plantations. It is dated 27th April last. He says that there are several millions of tons of coal on that property, with the same Black Band ore; and, what has been deemed an important desideratum, several feet in thickness of *excellent Lime Stone* for a flux. As a gas coal, trials and analyses prove that *it has no known superior.*"

In conclusion he says, "I am of opinion that *this is one of the best coal and iron ore deposits ever yet discovered.*"

He estimates that four very large blast Furnaces, costing in all $220,000, will clear a profit of $750,000 a year in working this ore.

Appended to these Reports are several analyses and tests, of the coal, made at New York, Paterson, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, fully establishing the conclusions at which Professor Jackson and Mr. Wilkes have arrived.

We will only add that our Rail Road to this great section of the State is steadily progressing, under the several contracts for grading; and that there is an encouraging prospect that negotiations for the iron, which have been entered into, will result quite as satisfactorily as the best friends of the work could hope.

DISTRIBUTION AND THE TARIFF.—We have been rather surprised to hear, that in some parts of the contested Congressional districts, persons have been frightened with such a ghost story as that, if the proceeds of the public lands should be distributed among or deposited with the States, there might be a necessity for an increase of the tariff, to raise revenue enough for the support of government. This is a mere electioneering story, for which, in our deliberate judgment, there is not the slighest foundation.

It is a problem yet to be worked out, whether, in a year or two, the present lowered tariff will not produce as much revenue as the late higher tariff. All experience has shown, that imports of foreign goods are increased by diminished duties. Who would have supposed, in looking at the seventy-four millions of dollars of imports in 1829, the first year after the passage of the high tariff of 1828, and the seventy millions in 1830, (both years showing a large decrease from the seven previous years,) that under the comparatively low tariffs of 1846 to 1849, imports would have swelled in 1855-6, only 25 years after, to three hundred and fourteen millions, just four and a half times as large imports; and that the revenue would have swelled from twenty-two millions in 1829 and 1830, under high duties, to sixty-five millions in 1855-6, under low duties? Such has been, and will be again, the effects of reduced duties. They will, in any way in which they can be fixed, short of the absurdity of free trade, produce more money than an honest government needs, or can spend judiciously.

There is now a balance in the Treasury about sufficient to pay off all the national debt; and it would be paid off therewith if it were due, or if the holders would consent to receive their money with a reasonable premium.

The revenue collected last year from all sources amounted to seventy-four millions of dollars. Deduct from this the nine millions received from sales of lands, and there would still be sixty-five millions of revenue left; or, suppose that five millions, or even ten millions, should be lost for the first year or two of the new tariff, there would still be fifty-five or sixty millions left. If that be not enough for any honest administration, nay for any democratic administration (they are not synonimes by any means,) then we would ask, how much money are the people willing to trust their rulers with, to throw away in corrupting the Mattesons, the Edwardses, the Gilberts, and the Welches, of Congress?

We repeat, that there is no need to increase the tariff, or to raise more revenue in any way, unless the people be willing to lend a hand to the corruption of the government in all its branches.

As to the land question, we do not mean to argue that again. It is so plainly the right of the States, *all* the States, to have an equal share of that which is now given away only to the favored West:—it is so manifest that the depletion of the Treasury to that extent would go thus far to purify the moral atmosphere of Washington:—and it is so equally manifest that the blessings of education and internal improvement would be scattered broadcast over the land if that

...ment were annually divided among the States, ...that we can see no earthly reason why the people do not *en masse* demand this great measure of justice, except this: that it was originally a Whig measure—a Henry Clay Whig measure and that therefore, and therefore only, the Democracy is bound to oppose it to the bitter end.

THE ELECTION.—The election for Congressmen and Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will take place on Thursday next. We will thank our friends in the several counties to furnish us with the results by first opportunity.

THE LATE DR MITCHELL.—A meeting in Wilmington, of Trustees and Alumni of the University, on Wednesday last, Dr Thos. H. Wright presiding and John D. Taylor, Esq., Secretary—adopted resolutions of respect for the memory of Dr. Mitchell. They were offered by Rev. Dr. Adams, chairman of a committee, who "paid an eloquent and touching tribute to the memory of Dr. Mitchell, testifying from his intimate association with him as a colleague, friend and neighbor, to the many generous traits of character and kindness and benevolence of heart."

Meetings have also been held by the Faculty of Davidson College, and by the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies of the University, at all of which appropriate resolutions of respect were adopted.

The Chapel Hill Gazette is authorised to state that Mr. Charles A. Mitchell has bought one hundred acres on the top of the highest peak of the Black Mountain, and that the remains of his honored father are to be removed there this Fall.

NORTH CAROLINA GRAPES.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from Washington city, says, "I learn that Dr. Butts, of North Carolina, has produced a variety of grapes of such excellence for wine-making, that Longworth, of Cincinnati, has ordered 10,000 cuttings to be sent to him forthwith."

We do not know anything about this grape of Dr. Butts's, but we hope he will take care that it shall not figure in a certain Boston book which calls the Scuppernong a South Carolina grape, and the Catawba a Virginia grape.

It gives us great pleasure to note the constantly increasing interest manifested in this State in the grape culture and the vintage of wines. Besides the Scuppernong wine, which is made all over the Eastern part of the State, we have heretofore mentioned the champagne and still wines made in Columbus county, which are in much repute and command a high price.

We have the pleasure of stating, that a company of gentlemen of this place last year bought a suitable tract of land, and have set out some thousands of vines of a variety of kinds, and that they intend to give the requisite attention to their cultivation, and to the making of wine, on the most approved systems.

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—We notice that the Journal of Commerce quotes sales of North Carolina 6's at 95, and Virginia at 91 to 91½.

THE COTTON CROP.—The first bale of new cotton carried to market last year, was on the 26th July, at Natchez, Miss. It is not expected that a bale will be in market this year earlier than from the 5th to the 10th of August.

CROPS, &c., IN TEXAS.—A letter from a friend in Washington county, Texas, dated July 28th, says,—

"We have had a long and protracted drought, which has cut our corn crops very short. I know of no one in my section that will near make their bread; there are many to my knowledge who will not do that. Cotton has not suffered so much, but soon will, unless we have copious rains. The crops generally in the West are very indifferent; from report they are much better in the East. I saw a letter several days ago from Gonzalas county, the writer stated that the nearest water to him was three miles distant and very indifferent. Corn was then worth $2 50 per bushel, Flour $13 per barrel and scarce. The weather has been extremely warm here for several days, the thermometer was up to 102.

I attended a political meeting a few days ago. I was surprised to hear that democracy was so divided. There were five candidates in the field for the legislature; all professed to be genuine democrats; they abused each other worse than the true democrats (if there are any) abuse the American party. The two most prominent points with the candidates were, was it proper or not to hold secret conventions; and next, whether the interest money arising from the school fund should be loaned to rail road companies. A majority of the candidates were in favor of abolishing all taxes, except upon merchants.

"Gen. Houston is now stumping the Western part of our State, for the governorship. I hear that many of his old friends who will not support him.

"Our rail road is progressing slowly but steadily; it will be completed within eighteen miles of Brenham by Fall; and in twelve months more, we have every reason to believe that the track will be completed to our town."

We hardly know of a greater nuisance than a barking, snarling, dog, in a great city.—*N. Y. Express.*

Come into "the country," as you call every place of less size than New York, and see if you don't find a greater nuisance, in a barking, snarling, *howling* dog. We have had such a one in our neighborhood for a long time, "making night hideous," but have now some hopes that his owner has hanged him, (as we wonder he did not do long since,) for we have not heard him for three nights past. In a great city, where people get used to all sorts of noises, and like the old lady whose snoring husband went from home, require a noise of some sort to lull them to sleep, a barking dog is merely a small part of the great machinery necessary to that end. But in our suburban retreat, where there are no noises after the baby goes to sleep, to have a miserable howl set up by a miserable dog, for which we can't by any possibility feel an attachment, is something to growl at.

After all, however, we suppose that this is a mere matter of taste. We could lay our finger on a dozen friends who keep each two or three dogs, and who are delighted with the "music" they make, day and night.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—REV. MR. MCDANIEL'S SERMON.—We have recently printed at this office "A Sermon preached to the Students of the United Baptist Institute, at Taylorsville, N. C., June 4th, 1857, by Rev. Jas. McDaniel" of Fayetteville. The Sermon was received by those who heard it, as we learn from the Salisbury papers and other sources, with unusual manifestations of delight. At our request, a friend, who expressed to us the great pleasure with which he had read the Sermon, has furnished us with a notice and extracts. The reader will find them in another column.

N. C. MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This morning's mail brings us a copy of an address upon the "Obstacles to Medical Progress", by Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover, at Edenton, in April last. Also a copy of the Journals of the 8th Annual meeting of the State Medical Society at Edenton, in April last. We have had no time to examine either pamphlet except as to the typography, which is executed in the usual good style of the publishers, Messrs. Fulton & Price, of the Wilmington Journal.

MR. HOLDEN'S EDUCATIONAL ADDRESS.—We have been favored with a copy of an address before the State Educational Association, delivered at Warrenton on July 1st, 1857, by W. W. Holden, Esq., of the Raleigh Standard. The Address is full of valuable information, statistical and otherwise, well put together; and it abounds in eloquent passages, such as those we had the pleasure some time since of extracting from Mr. Holden's 4th of July Oration at Raleigh in 1856.

We shall have the pleasure hereafter of drawing upon the fund of valuable facts contained in the address. For the present, we content ourselves with extracting two passages, whose peculiar beauty arrested our fancy and touched our feelings, as we hastily glanced over the pages of the address.

Speaking of Judge Murphey, Bartlett Yancey, and Dr. Caldwell, in connection with the early struggles of our Common School system, Mr. Holden says:

"Foremost among these, was the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, a scholar, a philosopher, a statesman, and a Christian. He wrote, and caused to be published at his own expense, in 1832, a series of "Letters on Popular Education, addressed to the people of North Carolina;" in which he examined the whole subject with great care, showed the importance of educating *all* the children of the State, and urged the people to instruct their representatives to take early and effectual steps in this, their highest temporal concern. These letters, characterized as they were by clearness and simplicity of style, by sound common sense, and intense earnestness, produced a most happy effect upon the public mind. I was then a lad of fourteen, in the Recorder office in Hillsborough, in which they were printed; and I thus happened to the honor of aiding somewhat in putting them in type. I remember well the mingled surprise and gratification I felt in reading those letters; surprise, that the head of the State University, which was regarded by many even at that late day as an exclusive, not to say aristocratical establishment, should thus think of, and labor for, *the children of the people*: gratification, that his labors, and the labors of the eminent men who had preceded him, were about to be crowned with success. But the University was true then, as it is now, to the cause of general public instruction. Its present distinguished and patriotic head is known to have been always, as he is now, a fast friend of common schools; and indeed, the presence on this occasion, as on a former one at Salisbury, of persons of high standing in the University, is one of the best pledges that could be offered, if any were required, of the friendship and co-operation of that institution in this noble cause.

"No monuments have been erected to Murphey and Yancey; but there is one in the campus at Chapel Hill to the memory of Caldwell. Once a year, in the rich atmosphere of early June, and in the shadows of the stately oaks that crown the campus, as the young men who have gone up thither to be instructed in "all useful learning," and as the citizens, who have also gone up thither to observe their progress and to encourage them, muster together in procession and pass by that monument, every head is uncovered; and the homage of the heart thus offered, is far more impressive than any ever rendered at the tombs of emperors and kings. That granite column will decay; but the examples of such men as Murphey, and Yancey, and Caldwell will remain, to instruct, to direct, to animate, and to elevate succeeding generations."

And again; after recounting all their struggles and their final success, in the establishment of the present School Fund, he says:

"Let this fund be sacred. Let no demagogue dare lay his selfish, itching palm upon it. It is the result of long years of anxious effort, and it has been solemnly dedicated to the noblest object that can engage the attention of a free people. Let us guard it with jealous care, and let us strive, by all just means, to add to it, and thus extend and deepen its field of usefulness.

"There are persons here who can remember when there was no fund like this, nor indeed any fund; and when there was not more than one "old-field" school to every ten miles square. *We* can never forget it,—the thirst for knowledge, and the want of means to acquire knowledge. The rude cabins in which we studied our first lessons; the long and weary walks to school; the books we thumbed, and over which we pored—Pike, Webster, the Columbian Orator—all besides the Bible, that we had; the pothooks and hangers we constructed, never getting hung ourselves, save in "Practice" or in "Tare and Tret;" the rivalry in spelling, and the trapping thereupon, the master's looks, with well-brushed clothes, his watch in fob, with shining silver key; his face, so gravely kind, checking the wayward, encouraging the diligent, and drawing out the timid; his conscientiousness, doing his whole duty by the boys, and by the red-lipped, bright-eyed girls, for just $6 by the year, duly subscribed before the school began; the rustic play-grounds, and the mossy spring, by which, in the thick shade, we took our meals at noon; the ghosts we *thought* we saw, returning home late in the biting or the mellow eve; the awe with which we looked out on the great world, so far away from us, and yet so near; the poverty that dogged our steps and barred our way, yet fitted us for life and made us happy, though we knew it not—and the *State's poverty*, which denied us mental food: all this is fresh before us as of yesterday, graven on our memories in lines of fire;—and if ever I forget those boys and girls, now men and women, or their children after them, or their children's children; and if ever I forsake this, *their* cause, as it once was mine, may my arm be palsied and my tongue be dumb!"

President Buchanan has gone to the Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, where he expects to remain some weeks.

PORTE CRAYON REBUKED.—We have great pleasure in acknowledging the kindness as well as the justice of the following article from the Charleston Mercury. Like some other recent articles from the same paper, it is indicative of a proper appreciation of a sister State which has too long been, as the Mercury says, "the butt of small wits," who have revenged the "kicks" she has bestowed on them by abuse of her. Such an article as this of the Mercury atones for much of that sort of wit.

We have been glad to see that the able refutation of Porte Crayon's slanders of the Revolutionary men of Guilford, with which our well posted correspondent furnished the Observer of the 29th June, has been very generally copied in this State, and is evidently alluded to with approbation by the Mercury:

From the Charleston Mercury

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Virginia Illustrated:* containing a Visit to the Virginian Canaan, and the Adventures of Porte Crayon and his Cousins. Illustrated. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1857.

Porte Crayon is understood to be Mr. Strother, a highly gifted native artist of Virginia, who has most happily illustrated the volumes of the two Kennedy's, Cooke, and other Virginia writers. He is truthful as an artist, and highly spirited, with a very genial humor, which tends, in some little degree, to exaggeration. But, in the case of the backwoodsman and negro, he is eminently happy. In the volume before us, his success, both as artist and writer, is quite decided. He knows the life, scenery and history of Virginia, and appreciates them lovingly, as a native should. He will be found accurate in his portraits, wherever the subject is one to commend itself to his sympathies as a Virginian. He is not to blame in rejecting equally, with pen and pencil, such topics as do not address themselves to this loving patriotism.

We can commend this volume to our readers as a genial Southern book, which gratefully illustrates the beauties of a sister State. The contents are, perhaps, somewhat known to them already, as they appeared *serially* in Harper's Magazine. It is a good notion of the publishers to pluck them out from their Monthly, and bind them together in unique embodiment. Porte Crayon, we note, has passed from the delineation of Virginia to the same sort of work in our nearer sister, North Carolina. But he does not give pleasure or satisfaction to our brethren of the Old North State. They are angry with him, and, we rather think, with some reason. He knows but little of their history, even less, perhaps, of their society, and he has no such sympathies working in their behalf as prompted him to discriminate his subjects so admirably while dealing with his own State. He hardly seems to know where to look for his subjects in North Carolina, and certainly has been by no means happy in their selection. In fact, his trip has been a too hurried one, undertaken only in search of subjects, and with these he has been too easily satisfied. One would draw but an imperfect idea from *his* drawings of the resources, in the picturesque only, of North Carolina. In the moral and social, and even in the historical, he would gather just nothing at all, or only a good deal of mistake and misrepresentation.

North Carolina has been for a long time the butt of small wits among the travelling gentry, who have surveyed her only along the railroad routes, and have heard of her only from Yankee pedagogues, whom she has kicked out of her employ. Properly to prepare for such a series as Porte Crayon undertook to paint, he should have gone through a course of reading in the old chronicles of the region, and should have devoted a whole summer or year to personal exploration before he put brush to canvas or pen to paper. He has made his "North Carolina" a job, while to Virginia he gave his whole heart, along with pen and pencil. Now, we beg to say to Mr. Strother, that unless poet and painter work *con amore*, they work mischievously or in vain. The careless or indifferent mood prompts us to despatch our tasks hurriedly, or scornfully, or irksomely, and in either case, we shall do great injustice to our subject, as the North Carolinians assert that he has done in respect to their State.

He has not only foreborne their most attractive features—which do not lie in the tar and turpentine region (though, by the way, that is not to be disparaged either)—but he has copied from modern historians the most disparaging reports of their history. Had he been familiar with the more ancient chronicles—had he duly entered into a consideration of their circumstances during the Revolution—he would have found in the former excellent and highly pleasing matter, by which to enliven his text; and, in the latter, he would have ascertained that North Carolina was neither less brave, less enduring, or less patriotic, than any State in the Confederacy. Let us hope that he will revise this matter carefully before his publishers venture to throw it into the more permanent form, which they have given to his sketches of Virginia. We take it for granted that Mr. Strother did not mean to disparage the Old State, but the absence of *evil* intention is hardly enough, in the case of one who, undertaking a voluntary labor, should be moved by a decidedly *good* intention. He will also, if he continues these illustrations of States, of which he himself knows but little, do well to fortify himself by frequent reference to *domestic* and *living* authorities, by which the clues for proper investigation and choice of materials will be put into his hands.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF OFFICE.—There are few offices in the gift of the general government, whose emoluments will pay the necessary expenses of the holder. And yet how many seek them, and envy those who hold them. In a letter from Washington to the Journal of Commerce, we find the two following cases. The first we regret to see, for it is the case of our townsman:—

"Among the vacant consulates about to be filled, are those for Paris, Liverpool, Beirut and Shanghie. Mr. McRae, of N. C., the late consul at Paris, has returned and resigned his commission. The salary of the office is five thousand dollars, and the allowance for office rent five hundred dollars. Mr. McRae filled the place very acceptably for nearly four years but not at all for his own benefit, the expenses of the situation being greatly in excess of the salary.

"The Consul for Beirut has, in like manner, returned and resigned, for the reason that the salary—of two thousand dollars—would not support him. The same fact has been previously stated in regard to the Consulate at Shanghie, and various others. Still, there are many applicants who are eager to take the places, hoping that something will turn up to render them more valuable."

The Charleston papers announce the death of Henry Mackenfuss, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of South Carolina.

The Siamese Twins.—Col. Wood has made an arrangement with the Siamese Twins for five years, for exhibition in the principal Southern cities.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The people in this section are under obligations to you for the notice you took of the bad measure of Corn in Wilmington; also to the letter of your Eastern friend, which I have no doubt told the whole truth about the matter. But my object is not to compliment either you or our Eastern friend, but to call the attention of the Chamber of Commerce of Wilmington to a subject which I believe they have fully under their control: I mean the Tare on Rice, and the charge for the Cask. When Rice is sent here, the tare is 10 per cent., and 65 cents for the cask. When the same article is sent to New York, the tare is 12 per cent., and nothing for the cask. I hope some action will be taken on the subject, so as to prevent the merchants from the interior from going to New York to buy Wilmington Rice.

JUSTICE.

This is not the only matter in which the commercial regulations of Wilmington have discriminated against Fayetteville. Our readers doubtless recollect the unjust requirement of higher commissions for shipping by the river, than by rail road, with less labor in the former than in the latter.

As to tare, we see by an article in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that it is common to put up butter, lard, candles, sugar, &c., in kegs, boxes and hhds., which weigh more than the tare deducted. The tare on kegs containing 60 lbs. of lard is 8 or 9 lbs., but the kegs weigh 12 or 13 lbs. Butter shipped South, marked "16 lbs. tare on firkin," has had the firkin to weigh as high as 26 lbs.; 18 to 20 lbs. is common. Tubs marked 10 lbs. often weigh 15. So with candles. The writer says, in buying 1000 lbs. the purchaser gets 875 lbs.

The Legislature of New York, on the 17th of April last, passed the following law, which might be properly adopted by every Legislature in the country:

§1. When any person in this State shall put up for sale any beef, pork, lard, hams, flour, meal, candles, cheese, starch, or other articles of produce or merchandize, in casks or packages, and shall mark or stamp on such cask or package the weight of contents of such cask or package, with a view to sell the same, such mark and stamp shall be the true weight thereof, and the true tare of such cask or package shall be marked thereon; and if any person shall knowingly mark or stamp false or short weight or false tare on any cask or package, and shall sell or offer for sale the contents of any such cask or package so marked or stamped false or short, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars for every such cask or package so sold or offered for sale, and be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The New Senate Chamber.—The new Senate chamber is situated in the centre of the north wing of the Capitol, and is constructed on a similar plan with that of the hall of the House of Representatives, only smaller, being one hundred and twelve feet long by eighty-two wide. This leaves more room in the building for corridors and other apartments. The Senate retiring room, situated in the north front of the wing, is to be a magnificent apartment. It will be thirty-eight feet in length by twenty-one and a half in width, and nineteen and a half in height. The ceiling is to be of pure white Italian marble, and is to be supported by polished Coriuthian columns and pilasters of the same material, with richly carved capitals. The walls are to be of the richest Tennessee marble, set with large plate-glass mirrors, and at each end of the room are to be niches filled with statuary. The other rooms on the north and east side of this wing are designed for private reception rooms for the senators.

The New Hall of the House of Representatives.—This hall will occupy the centre of the south wing of the Capitol, and will be rectangular, one hundred and thirty-nine feet long from east to west, ninety-three feet wide, and about thirty-six feet high. It will be lighted by sky-lights in the ceiling and a glass roof, and at night by large chandeliers suspended between the ceiling and the roof. The Speaker's chair will be situated on the south side of the hall, and the members' seats, three hundred in number, arranged in a semi-circular form fronting it. There will be a continuous gallery on three sides of the hall—the north, east, and west—capable of seating twelve hundred persons, and a separate gallery for reporters, behind the Speaker's chair. The walls of the hall, under the galleries, will contain pannels for paintings, and, above, niches for statuary. The hall itself will be nearly surrounded by a corrider, affording convenient communication with the post office, the retiring rooms, and the committee rooms. The public galleries will be entered from a corridor surrounding them in the second story, which will be reached by a splendid stairway. The present state of the work was briefly stated in our issue of yesterday morning. We can but add to-day that workmen are employed in preparing the floor for the seats of the members, in putting up the galleries, and in covering the walls with an ornamental finish of cast iron.

Washington Union.

DIED,

In this county, on Friday last, Mr. DANIEL BUIE.

In Robeson county, on Thursday last, Mr. MALCOLM McPHAUL.

In Bladen county, on the 23d inst., after a painful illness of four days, CHARLES FILYAW, son of Joseph and Mary C. Elwell, aged 4 years, 4 months and 9 days.

"How many painful days on earth
His fainting spirit number'd o'er;
How he enjoyed a heavenly birth:
He is not lost but gone before.
Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled;
When in heaven, with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed. COM.

Departed this life at her residence in Chatham co., N. C., Mrs. MARY RAGLAND, widow of Frederic Ragland, deceased, in the 82nd year of her age, after a long protracted affliction, leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters, and a large train of relations and friends to mourn their loss.

In Greensboro', on Thursday morning, the 23d of July, TURNER JONES, infant son of Rev. T. M. Jones, President of Greensboro' F. College.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

In Guilford county, at the residence of her brother James Paisley, on the 6th of July, Miss HANNAH C. PAISLEY, who was the youngest grand-child of Col. John Paisley, a prominent character in the Revolutionary war.

At Elizabethtown, in Bladen county, on the 27th July, DUGALD McMILLAN, aged about 48.

In Salem, on the 23d ult., HENRY VOGLER, in the 29th year of his age.

In Waughtown, on the 25th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH WAUGH, relict of James Waugh, aged 69 years 1 month and 9 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Aug. 1, Str Flora, with goods for Worth & Utley, A J O'Hanlon, P A Wiley, D McNatt, D & W McLaurin, Rev. W Harris.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 29.—Schr Ellen Randall fm Little River. 30.—Schr Ann Maria fm Lockwood's Folly, Jonas Smith fm N York. 31.—Bremen Barque Diana from N. Y.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 3.

BACON—	16 a 16½	LARD,—	17½ a 18
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	14¾ a	Cuba	60 a 00
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	8 25 a 8 50	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super	8 00 a 0 00	Apple do.	90 a 00
Fine,	7 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Scratches,	7 00 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 20
GRAIN		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 25 a 0 00
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 25 a 0 00
Oats,	00 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	36 a 37
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon—No change.
Cotton—Sales on Thursday last ranging from ordinary to fair, sold round at 14¾.
Flour—No holding it still in price.
No other changes worthy of notice.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 3 75, yellow 2 80. Spirits 41. No. 1 Rosin $5, 5 25, 5 75, as in quality. Corn in bags 1 15 per bushel, and 15 cents for bags. Small lots of white wheat 1 55 to 1 60.

At New York, Southern Flour in moderate demand, at 7 30 to 7 55 for mixed to good; 7 70 to $9 for fancy. Sales of "very handsome North Carolina red wheat" at $1 75; 5 cents above the market. Middling upland cotton 15¼. Spirits 46½ to 47.

GOSHEN BUTTER to hand.
P. A. WILEY.
Aug. 1. 1t

NOTICE,

TO all persons that have left Guns with me for repairs previous to the first of August, 1857, to call, pay charges and take them away: otherwise they will be sold for repairs. M. A. BAKER.
August 3, 1857. 30tf.

All persons indebted to M. A. Baker would confer a favor by calling and settling their accounts by the 15th of August, 1857.
M. A. BAKER.
August 3, 1857. 30tf

FOR SALE.

THE following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, the property of E. C. Hall, dec'd, is offered for sale, and consists of the following tracts:

That desirable place known as Rome, containing about 260 Acres, with all the improvements. This place will be sold entire or divided, to suit purchasers, it being probably one of the best business stands in the country, and is very desirable to those wishing to enter the mercantile business.

No. 2, Consists of a Lot and Brick Store, (2 tenements,) in Campbellton, on Bridge Street, near Clarendon Bridge, and is a very desirable stand for business.

No. 3, Is Three vacant Lots in Campbellton, known in city plot as Nos 109, 111, 112, and half of lot 113.

No. 4, Is a Dwelling House and Lot on Haymount, corner of Plank Road and Adams St. A very desirable residence for the whole year.

No. 5, Is a Corn Mill and Steam Engine and Boiler, of 10 or 15 horse power. This is well worth the attention of those living where water power is not available, and will be sold at a great bargain.

For terms apply to J. H. HALL, Assignee.
August 1, 1857. 30-tf

BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS;
Carter's Spanish Mixture;
Shallenburger's Pills;
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture;
Hoofland's German Bitters;
Wood's Hair Restorative;
Sand's Sarsaparilla;
Oxygenated Bitters;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Brown's Essence of Ginger,
Davis's Pain Killer;
Thompson's Eye Water;
Jayne's Medicines;
Harrison's Hair Dye;
DeGrath's Electric Oil.
For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
August 3. 30-3t

Congress Water, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
August 3.

White Lead and Linseed Oil, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
August 3.

B. F. PEARCE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Umbrellas and Ready-Made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
[B. F. PEARCE.] [D. W. PEARCE, JR.
July 30. 29-tf

GILOPOLIS,
Robeson County, N. C.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the Estate of William J. McDiarmid, deceased, either by note or account, to make payment by the first day of October next. All those failing to settle by that time will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer.
D. W. McLEAN, Adm'r.
July 30th, 1857. 30-2tpd

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Fayetteville, in February last, my Negro Man ADAM. He is about 20 years old, say 5 feet 6 inches high, and of light complexion. I will give $50 for his safe confinement in any jail in N. C., and a reward of $50 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any one who may be harboring said Slave. He is supposed to be lurking about A. McLean's, Esq., in Harnett Co., or about Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland.
WM. S. MALLETT.
Texas, July 20, 1857. 30*4t

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 16th July, a negro woman by the name of ALCIA, who says she belongs to Daniel Cameron of Harnett county. She was committed as a runaway. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.
WM. R. BOLTON, Jailer.
August 3, 1857. 30tf

FINE LOCATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his RESIDENCE and other buildings at Chalk Level, Harnett County. Connected with the property for sale are some
500 or 600 acres of good land, a Store House a Tan Yard and Mill,
the latter is somewhat out of repair, but capable of profitable improvement. The location is admirable for a country store, and no better investment of capital could be made than the purchase of this property. The subscriber intends removing to the West, and will make the terms of sale as easy as any reasonable man could wish.

—ALSO—

A very desirable DWELLING in Averasboro for Sale. Terms of purchase made easy. A great bargain to be had.

—ALSO—

FORTY SHARES OF FAYETTEVILLE BANK STOCK. This Stock is known to be the best in the market, and commands a high premium. The subscriber only sells because he is going to the West.

For further information, terms &c; address
A. H. DEWAR.
Chalk Level.
August 1st. 30-6t

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, &c.

LINSEED, TRAIN, and LAMP OILS:
White Lead, Chrome Green;
Red " " Yellow;
Prussian Blue, Ultra Marine;
Vermillion, Lakes, Umber;
Sienna, Venetian Red, Shellac;
Red Sanders, Vandyke Brown;
Green and Red Smalts, Ochres, Glues;
Coach, Leather, Brown, Japan and Copal Varnishes;
Paint and Varnish Brushes; Alcohol, Grainers, Blenders, and all other articles used by Painters.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH,
Market Square.
August 3. 30-1tm

FLUID AND CAMPHENE LAMPS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT, for sale at a small advance on cost, by JAS. N. SMITH.
Aug. 3. 30-1m

The Accounts due the Estate of C. Lutterloh, Jr., will be sent round for payment; if not paid the first call, they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
T. S. LUTTERLOH, Adm'r.
July 28, 1857. 1t

☞ We are authorised to announce DUNCAN G. McRAE as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk for Cumberland County, at the election in August next.
June 10. 15-

☞ The friends of Robert Gilliam announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County. Election in August next.
May 22. 10-

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland.
May 20. 9-

☞ We are authorized to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.
May 20. 9-

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

The following letter, from a well-known Architect of Montreal, speaks volumes in favor of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, as a medicine for those whose occupations are of a sedentary nature.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26, 1854.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to send you my testimony in favor of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, and intended to have done it before this, but have been prevented by professional engagements.

I feel great pleasure in recommending it to *all* suffering from imperfect digestion, sick-headache, acidity, or any derangement of the stomach, from which I have suffered very severely *upwards of twenty years.* From the recommendation of one of my friends, I was induced to try one bottle, and find myself so much benefited by its use, that I do not think it necessary to continue it any further.

You may use this, Gentlemen, as you think proper, and permit me to remain,
Yours, very truly,
JOHN ATKINSON.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

READ THIS!

A HOLLANDER'S TESTIMONY.

JACOB RINSKES, living in the Holland settlement of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, says: "After suffering for some time the misery attending an utter prostration of mind and body, I have been restored, by using BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, to perfect health."

The fact of this remedy being in such high repute among the Hollanders in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, in fact in every Holland settlement in the United States, argues much in its favor.

Try it—for Chronic or Nervous Debility, or any Nervous, Rheumatic, or Neuralgic affection.

August 1. 30-2tpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., August 1, 1857:

Sarah A Averitt, D J Ammons, Sabrina Ann Autry 2.
Harmon Butler, Jesse Bowen, M J Beany, A A Bethune, Martha J Boswell, Angelina Butler, Nancy Brown, Mabel Bingham.
Joseph F Corshie, Jno L Campbell, W J Clements, J N Crosby, "Communicator," Banseman Clifton, Malcom Clark, Henry Carmon, David Core.
Kinnon Davis, Sarah Dove.
J A Gibson.
Dr Jno R Hicks, Lisha Hodges.
Sarah Jarrott.
W B Kelly.
Wiley Lassiter.
Morning & Meuler, D L Murray, W H Melvin 2, Peter Monroe, S E Morisey, Malcom McRaney 2, W J McDiarmid, J McNeill, J C McLauchlin, V & J McRae, Malcom S McKay, J P McQueen, Rhoda McVicker, H S McNeill, J & W McCloud, Duncan McCall.
Miranda Nasson.
Chas Oliver.
Alex Pope, Jno E Patterson.
Elizabeth Register, Jno S E Reaves.
Henry Stewart, Dr J L Smith, Wm H Slider, Francis Shenton, Mary L Smith.
W H Willis, Sophia Watson.
N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.
J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

M. FERGUSON, Photographic Artist, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs leaving this place for a few months, and all those wishing to have their pictures taken, would do well to give him a call at his Rooms over Beasley & Houston's jewelry store, by the 15th of August, as his Rooms will be closed from that time until his return.
Fayetteville, July 29. 29-

NOTICE.

HAVING procured the services of a new and first rate Baker, we are prepared to supply our customers and those who may give us a call, with superior

LOAF BREAD AND CAKES

of various kinds, on liberal terms. Orders for Fruit, Pound, Sponge, or Plain Cakes, promptly attended to. For the accommodation of our town customers, we have on hand a number of printed tickets (five cents each) which can be procured by calling at
BANKS'S CONFECTIONERY,
Green Street.
July 29. 29-4t

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of moving South or changing his business, offers for sale the following Lands:

One Tract, containing 1700 or 1800 Acres, on which is my family residence, situated ten miles North-east of Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear River, through which the F. A N. Plank Road passes. It contains a fine Oak Grove, with substantial Buildings, and is well supplied with pure water. The above tract consists of swamp and uplands, a portion of each kind being under cultivation and in excellent order, and contains two fine pastures for stock, abundantly supplied with fresh water. The uncultivated portion is heavily timbered.

One Tract between 300 and 400 Acres, lying one mile North of the above, and immediately on the Plank Road, on which is a valuable Saw and Grist Mill, in perfect order. The tract is well supplied with pine timber.

One Tract, 400 to 500 Acres, of rich and productive Swamp Lands, a portion of which is well fenced and under cultivation, known as the King and Norman Lands, situated one mile from the river, between the Ashe and Armstrong Lands. The uncleared portion contains valuable Cypress and Oak Timber.

One Tract, 124 Acres of Piney Wood Lands, heavily timbered, and known as the Little Creek tract.

One Tract, 50 Acres, which lies in Great Creek, and contains the greatest abundance of Juniper Timber for Shingles.

Persons wishing to purchase can get all the necessary information from the subscriber at his residence, or from James Murphy, at Gray's Creek, either of whom will take pleasure in showing the above lands.
JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.
Cumberland County, July 27, 1857. 29-tf

UNDERTAKERS.

THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.

HEARSEY & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1857. 20tf

To the Public.

THE subscriber has on hand a good assortment of **Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.** Also, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats of all kinds, Trunks, Valices, and Travelling Bags. All of which he will sell low for cash, in order to close out his present stock. Persons in want of Goods in his line will do well to give him a call.

L. BRANDT,
Gillespie St., opposite P. P. Johnson.

June 24. 19-2m

New Books.

THE Life of Charlotte Bronte, Author of Jane Eyre, &c; The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller; Salad for the Social, by the Author of Salad for the Solitary; Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; The Bee Keeper's Chart. Also, further supplies of Milledulcia; The Prince of the House of David; Mrs. Hentz's Novels; The Baptist Psalmody, Barnes' Family Prayers; Christian Minstrel; Cruden's Concordance; Adams's New Arithmetic; Parley's Common School History; &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 24, 1857.

GEO. ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

A. McRIMMON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

FOR THE WEST!
Through in 36 Hours, and Crossing the Blue Ridge in the Day Time!!

C. S. BROWN'S Tri-Weekly Line of Four-Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Asheville, via Statesville, Newton, Morganton, Marion and Pleasant Gardens; connecting at Asheville with the line of Stages for the Warm Springs, Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. This is the best stocked and best managed Road in North Carolina. It is the most expeditious, safe and pleasant, and at the same time the cheapest route for the West.

Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; leaves Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday;—running in close connection with the North Carolina Rail Road, North and South.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

June 15, 1857. 16-

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do, Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

DAVID McDUFFIE,
Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

ECCLES'S MILL

HAS been newly repaired. Send your Corn and have it ground. M. McKINNON.

March 30. 91-

JUST RECEIVED,

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit.
20 " Cheese.

For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Dec'r 15. 65tf

NEW BOOKS.

MILLEDULCIA; from "Notes and Queries;" The Elephant Club, by Doesticks; Past Meridian, by Mrs. Sigourney; The Rifle, Axe and Saddle-Bags, by Milburn; "Christmas Stories."

JUVENILES: The Aimwell Stories, consisting of the "Whistler, or the Manly Boy;" Ella, or Turning over a New Leaf; Oscar, or the Boy who had his own way; The Indian Fairy Book; Abbott's Stories about Common Things. Also, further supplies of Hume and Macauley's Histories of England; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 17, 1857.

CANTWELL'S N. C. JUSTICE.
Swaim's Justice Revised, and adapted to the New Revised Code.

THIS work, invaluable to Magistrates, Officers and all who have occasion to know the Law, and to use the Forms under it, is very much enlarged. Price $3 60. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

August 1856

PROSPECTUS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.

THE Presbyterian Church in North Carolina has long labored under a serious disadvantage from the want of a journal to advocate her claims and represent her interests. It is estimated that only 1000 Presbyterian Weeklies are taken in the bounds of our three Presbyteries. We have 13,000 Communicants, and it is safe to infer that there are 30,000 Presbyterians in principle in the State. Our Synod stands fifth in the Union in point of numbers, and her membership is greater than that of any Synod South or West of Pennsylvania. Our sister States on the North and South, neither of which has a membership so large as ours, publish the Central, and the Southern Presbyterian, for the benefit of their people. The time has come when the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina should likewise do her duty to her children. It is a conceded and important fact, that hundreds of our members will take a State paper who will take no other. The Paper is needed to be the organ of our Synod and Presbyteries—to elevate and enlighten the piety of our membership by diffusing evangelical knowledge—to promote the cause of Education—to develope the talents of our Ministry, and to strengthen the attachment of our people to the soil and sanctuaries of their own State.

If our Church in other States, and other Churches in this State, can supply their members with a Religious journal, why may not we? Are North Carolina Presbyterians inferior in talent, energy and patriotism to their neighbors on the North or South, or to Christians of other denominations at home? With the same or better opportunities of accomplishing this work, shall we leave it undone? In the language of one of our most able and useful Ministers, an adopted son of our State, "It ought to have been undertaken 20 years ago, but it is not too late to begin to do right."

In the last two or three months, a fund of about $5000 has been subscribed as a permanent capital. At a meeting of the contributors, held at Greensborough on the 14th of May, Rev. A. Baker, Chairman, —the Paper was unanimously located at Fayetteville, under the name and title of the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. Wm. N. Mebane and Rev. George McNeill were elected Editors: Rev. Messrs. George McNeill, Wm. N. Mebane, A. Baker, and C. H. Wiley, and Messrs. George McNeill, Sr., John H. Cook and David Murphy were appointed an Executive Committee, to establish the Paper and manage its business affairs.

It is our wish and design to make the NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN a journal of the first class, equal to the best in the country in typographical appearance and in adaptation to the wants of our Churches. Its columns will afford the latest intelligence, both foreign and domestic, and special care will be taken to give a full and accurate summary of State news. The name of the Paper is designed to be an exponent of its character and contents. From conviction, it will advocate the conservative, orthodox, Old School doctrines and order of the Church.

Our first appeal is to our own people—to N. C. Presbyterians. Whilst we rely confidently upon their favor, we trust that the native sons of North Carolina who have found homes in other States, and the adopted citizens of our State who form so important an element in our Ministry and membership, will take a deep interest in this enterprise and give it their hearty support.

TERMS: $2 per annum in advance, or on delivery of the first number; $2 50 in six months; $3 at the end of the year. To clubs of 25 or more, paying in advance and when the Paper is sent to one address, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed. Our Ministers and Elders are earnestly desired to act as Agents, and all others friendly to the cause will please assist in procuring as many subscribers as possible, and forward the names, *by August 1st*, to this Office. As soon as 1500 subscribers are obtained, the first number will be issued. If a faithful and vigorous effort is made in the next two months by those who take a lively interest in this work, we will, without doubt, be able to begin the publication at the end of that time with a paying subscription list of at least 3000.

☞ Address, Editors of the North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1857. 12-

Dr. Hawks's History OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

L. SCOTT & CO'S REPRINT OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

L. SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
THE WESTMINISTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These Periodicals represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical,—but politics form only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being indispensable to the scholar and professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, (Per ann.)	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered, FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but TWENTY-FOUR CENTS a year for "Blackwoods," and but FOURTEEN CENTS a year for each of the Reviews.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is about $31 per annum.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold-street, New York.

FOR SALE.

ADAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!
POWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extended to them, they have been induced to enlarge the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor: thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in attendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the comfort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and depart from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for carrying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY *FOR SALE.*

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN
(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B. All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be warranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Carolina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.

August 25, 1856. 34-tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 34tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Dupiin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Raii Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the torms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50 tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

J. C. POE,
DEALER IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857. 70tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$500,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all time, sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent

Recollections of a Life Time, or Men

and Things I have seen, by S. G. Goodrich, Author of Peter Parley's Tales; Paul Fane, by N. P. Willis; Letters of Lady Montagu, Edited by Mrs. S. J. Hale; The Humors of Falconbridge, illustrated; The Adventures of Gerard, the Lion Hunter.

Also, further supplies of the Lion of Flanders; The Curse of the Village; Ernest Linwood; The Rival Beauties; The Wife's Trials; The Torch Light; Romance of the Harem; The Old Vicarage; Mrs. Lee Hentz's Novels, 50 cts. a vol., &c. The Miscellaneous Works of Edgar A. Poe; Irving's Life of Washington; Bancroft's U. S.; Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Scott's Infantry Tactics, &c. &c.

Dec'r 11, 1856. E. J. HALE & SON.

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

W. T. WALTERS & Co.,



IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LIQUORS IN BONDED WAREHOUSES OF OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS.
68 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

AMERICAN LIQUORS—INCLUDED IN WHICH WE GUARANTEE THE FINEST AND LARGEST STOCK OF OLD RYE WHISKEY in the United States—"Baker," "Martin," "Ne Plus Ultra XXXXX, 149," "Do. XXXX, 1851, "Extra Superior XXX," "Superior XX," "Monongahela X;" DOMESTIC BRANDY, GIN, PURE SPIRITS, Tuscaloosa Extra Rectified WHISKEY, BITTERS, Imported WINE; Ginger, Raspberry, Lavender and Wild Cherry BRANDY. All guaranteed to be unsurpassed, and give satisfaction or be taken back.

COGNAC BRANDY.—OTARD, HENNESY, PINET, MARTEL, &c.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES.—SEIGNETTE, PELLEVOISIN, DURAND & CO., &c.
HOLLAND GIN.—GRAPE, CROWN, IMPERIAL, PEAR, &c.
WINES.—COMPRISING CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, &c.

☞ THE LOWEST CASH PRICES will be accepted, or the most liberal terms on credit to approved paper.

July 27, 1857. 28-tpd

NOTICE.

ON the first Monday in September next, I will sell for Cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following Tracts of Lands, or as much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1854 and 1855:—

Acres of Land.	Location of Land.	By whom Listed.	Taxes due.
50	Black River,	George T. King,	$4 21
700	Raiford's Creek,	Foster Mason,	14 35
1600	East of Cape Fear River,	Neill & Colin McFadyen,	13 25
2400	Carver's Creek	Jones & Barbee,	30 10
50	joins McLean & Haughton	Jesse Butts,	1 48
298	joins King and others,	James D. Buie,	4 55
100	joins Bell and others,	do. do.	2 70
50	The Kornbow Lands,	John Carver,	2 45
100	Cowpen Branch,	Jno S. McDougald,	2 71
200		A. Graham for A. McKellar,	3 75
200	South side Big Rockfish,	Arthur Guion,	3 94
65	Camden Road,	Asa Phillips,	2 52
100	head of Swan's Creek,	David ———	2 71
100	Burnt Swamp,	Wm. C. West,	2 71
250	Big Rockfish,	Neill Lamont,	3 42
415	" "	Effie McLeod,	2 89
Town Lots.			
3	Maxwell St., Fay'tt'ville,	Joseph Seawell,	9 30
1	Davis' place, Cam'b'ron,	J. P. Lenoard, for D. B. Gillaspie,	4 89
2	Haym't, joins Woodward,	John J. Phillips,	5 03

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,
late Sheriff.

July 15, 1857. 28-ts pr.adv.$7

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

THE FIRST SESSION OF MOUNT OLIVET Academy will commence on Monday the 20th of July 1857, under the supervision of JOHN C. CAMPBELL. Students will be prepared for the Freshman Class in the University. The location is high and healthy, in the midst of an excellent community, free from the allurements of vice. For the encouragement of the Institution in its infancy, the Trustees have agreed to put Board at $6 per month. Tuition at $7, $10, and $15 per Session of five months. Further information may be obtained by addressing John C. Campbell, Brower's Mills, Randolph county, N. C.

ALFRED BROWER, Sec'y.

July 17. 26*3tpd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale upwards of 1000 ACRES, the greater part of which is Swamp Land, and from the indications supposed to be rich. From a survey made by an Engineer, the main ditch for draining can be cut at a cost not exceeding $200. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or part of said Lands can examine them on application to either of the subscribers. Said Lands are in a compact body, and situated from 10 to 12 miles South of Fayetteville, and about 8 from the Cape Fear River.

WILLIAM McMILLAN,
JAMES CASHWELL.

Cumberland County, July 16, 1857. 26-*3t

342 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to change his location, offers for sale a Tract of Land containing 342 Acres, lying in Robeson County, joining the lands of Malcom McBryde, R. D. McNeill, and others. Said lands are unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood for agricultural purposes. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

To a man with a small capital the situation affords advantages seldom met with in any part of the country. Any person wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber, two miles North of Randalsville, or on Jas. G. Cook, Esq. Fayetteville.

ARCH'D McMILLAN, Jr.

Randalsville, Robeson Co., N. C., July 7, 1857. 24*tf

4000 Acres Land for Sale.

ALL the Land belonging to the Estate of John Morison, dec'd, is now for sale. Said Land is lying in the Counties of Montgomery and Richmond; and any person wishing to purchase any of said Land, can have an opportunity any time within three months by calling on the subscriber at Capt. Joseph Hines's, Richmond County. A part of said Land is lying on or near the line of the S. C. & Coal Fields R. R. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing said Land to any person wishing information respecting them.

D. P. RAINWATERS.

June 16, 1857. 20*3m

Carolinian 3 months.

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 17. 93*te

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Harnett on the 14th of September next, 100 ACRES OF LAND, the property of Gilbert McInnis, dec'd, situated on the North-west side of the North Prong of Anderson's Creek,—on a credit of 6 months to the highest bidder. Note and security. M. McINNIS, Adm'r.

July 17. 26-t18s

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1
" " " week,	[illegible]
" " " month,	[illegible]
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	[illegible]
" " " week,	[illegible]
" " " month,	[illegible]

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.

Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-*tl8

5000 ACRES OF GEORGIA LAND FOR SALE.

PLEASANTLY situated on the Ockmulgee River three miles above the mouth of the Oconee River —200 Acres under a high state of cultivation, well improved, comfortable buildings, pure free-stone water and as healthy as any place in Georgia. Steamboats touch at a landing belonging to the premises weekly during the business season, en route from Savannah to Hawkinsville. The Pine Land is heavily timbered with Pitch and Yellow Pine. The Low Lands abound with an abundance of Oak and Cypress timber. Any person wishing a situation for farming purposes, timber getting, or a turpentine location, this situation cannot be surpassed. Terms easy. For further particulars address me at Boxville, Montgomery County, Ga.

A. G. McARTHUR.

July 17, 1857. 26-*mon3tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term 1857.

Calvin Williams vs. James Lewis and wife Patsey. Caveat of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Hargis's heirs, parties to this suit, are non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, for the heirs oft he said Elizabeth Hargis to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 2d Monday in August next, then and there to see the proceedings in the above case, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, W. P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, on the 2d Monday in May, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence.

22-*6w] W. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.

$125. REWARD.

RANAWAY, or was decoyed off from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, 1857, a Negro Boy named ISAM; said boy is about 15 years of age, and weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; he is dark complected, full faced and well built. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him; and also $100 for proof sufficient to convict any person with having harbored him or assisted him off.

Address me at Buffalo, Moore county, N. C.

H. J. DENNIS.

May 16, 1857. 8*tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

PIANO FOR SALE.

A PIANO nearly new, of a very sweet tone, has been used very little; for sale. Apply to

C. E. LEETE.

July 27. 28-3t

BLANKS for sale at this Office.